YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,113—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th Dec.
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th „
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th „
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th „
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfit	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th „
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd „
* INDIA	7911	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th „
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. INDIA	7911	W. D. G. Worcester	23rd „
* EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	30th „
M.L. PERSIA	8300	W. A. Wheler	6th April

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 650.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Dec., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,166	„ 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,042	23rd Dec., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.

CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street,
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

PASSAGE SEASON 1901.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged. SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED, and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shi[illegible] to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOU[illegible] [illegible]ND SOUTHAMPTON

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 7th December, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 6th December, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 26th December.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 19th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

S. S. SIRIUS.

THE above Steamer LEAVING early in DECEMBER, has comfortable accomodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers for LONDON via ANTWERP SHING, Fare Rs. 400. For particulars apply to

WILLIAM M. BELL,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Dec.
„ Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	2801	27th January, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2852	24th February, 1901.	S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2801	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd „	357	550	577-8	605	660
3rd „	165	..	..	–	–

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th December, 1900.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

G. DELAYA, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 12th Dec., 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

NOW on Show at our Fort Establishment, a large Selection suitable for Children of all ages, comprising :

DOLLS	BUILDING BRICKS
DOLLS' HOUSES	PUZZLES
DOLLS' PERAMBULATORS	HORSES AND CARTS
ROCKING HORSES	MECHANICAL TOYS, in great Variety
TRICYCLE HORSES	LEAD SOLDIERS, &c., &c.

INSPECTION INVITED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

'XMAS 1900.

CUSTOMERS are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their ORDERS for 'XMAS.

'XMAS CAKES, Plain and Decorated	at Re. 1 0	per lb.
'XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced	„ „ 1 4	„
'XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced	„ „ 1 8	„
'XMAS CAKES, Superior Quality, and Extra Decorations	„ Rs. 2 0	„

English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, etc., etc.,
French and Nepolitan Tarts, Magnificently Decorated with Fruits.
Italian Pastry and Small Cakes prepared Daily.
Maeringues and Bignolias with Cream, Marrons, Glacees, Delicious Dessarts.
Fresh made Fondants, Almond Chocolates, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.
Fresh made Chocolates, in Fancy Coloured Papers, Cadbury's Cream.
Nougats, Almond, Pralines, etc.,
Crystallized Fruits, Fine Choix.
Ice Creams, Ice Puddings, Water Ices, Pezziduri, Ice Wafers.
All of the Best and prepared at Shortest Notice.

'XMAS AND WEDDING CRACKERS, BEST AND FINEST QUALITY,

N.B.—This year our 'Xmas Cakes will all bear our stamp.

F. CORNAGLIA

IMPORTER OF OILMAN'S STORES **F. CORNAGLIA,** AND FANCY GOODS.

BOMBAY, 83, 85, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BRANCH :—Esplanade Road. POONA, East Street Camp.

CHRISTMAS ! NEW YEAR ! WEDDING ! AND BIRTHDAY !

PRESENTS

A GREAT display of STERLING SILVER CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES and MATCH BOXES, REAL Amber and Meerschaum CIGAR and CIGARETTE-HOLDERS, best Meerschaum and Briar PIPES, Real Crocodile, Russian, and Morocco Leather Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

Solid Amber Cigarette Tubes in hall-marked Sterling Silver Cases, Beautiful Smokers' Cabinets in Brown Oak, Nickel Mounted, with Ash Trays.

CIGAR CUTTERS different shapes and designs.

Real Malacca Cane WALKING STICKS with Ivory Handles, Silver Mounts and Bands.

Choice selection of Real Havana, Manila, and best Continental CIGARS.

All the above just arrived from the best leading houses in Europe and to be had at

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

PIONEERS OF REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co., LD.,

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. BOLTON & CO., are Selling the Surplus Stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PLATED WARE.
SMOKER'S REQUISITES.
TRAVELLING BAGS.
JEWELLERY.
POCKET BOOKS.
CARD CASES.
RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
SHAVING SETS.
TOYS in Great Variety.
STATIONERY.
PERFUMES.
SCENT BOTTLES.
PHOTO FRAMES.
ETC., ETC.

GIFTS
Suitable for Everybody.

Note Address—

KEMP & Co., LD.,
Bombay Club,
ESPLA[illegible]E ROAD, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND P[illegible]A.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 4,370 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 13th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th December, 1900.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAY, CONCESSION IN FARES.

DURING the period from the 8th to 26th December 1900, the usual concession to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers will be granted over the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Full particulars can be obtained at stations or on application to the Undersigned.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Mannager.
Calcutta; Dated 26th November 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAY RETUN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and 2nd CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and a half will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway, from Friday the 14th to Monday the 31st December (both days inclusive), available for return up to midinght of 14th January 1901.

Full partculars of the Concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the undersigned.

W. H. Nickolson.
For General Traffic Managers.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C. I. E., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December proximo, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1900,

II.—To appoint two Additional Directors.

III.—Mr. Shapurji Navroji Guzder will bring the following proposal:—"That 4 1-2 por cent. debentures of the value of Eight Lakhs should be issued to pay off Mr. N. M. Wadia."

IV.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. KAMA,
Secretary,
Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, 24th November, 1900.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDER FOR CASTINGS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer at his office, Ballard Road, up till 1 P.M. (Gun fire), MONDAY, December 10th, for the SUPPLY of CASTINGS for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st, 1901.

A deposit of Rs. 250 to accompany Tender.

Forms of Tender and Schedules of articles and other particulars may be obtained at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Schedule. The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Castings." The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor will they give any reason for non-acceptance. The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each item for which he Tenders, and any part of a Tender may be accepted, and the remainder rejected. The cost of Stamping the Agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. I. C. E.,
Engineer.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!
Help the Britisher and British Industry,
BY SMOKING THE
"DILKHOOSH" CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"
ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

OPINIONS.

It seems to have been compiled with great care and industry.—The HON. SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, C. J., High Court, Bombay.

It appers to have been very carefully prepared.—The HON. MR. JUSTICE FULTON, High Court, Bombay.

It is an admirable compilation of the criminal rulings, and reflects the greatest credit on your industry.—The HON. MR. JUSTICE CROWE, Bombay.

I have formed a very favourable opinion about the usefulness of your Criminal Digest of all the High Court Rulings from 1862 to 1899.—The HON. MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

It is the best Criminal Digest I have ever come across. The arrangement of cases is excellent.—The GAYA PRASAD, VAKIL, H. C. N. W. P.

We have much pleasure in recommending the work to those interested in the Criminal Law of India.—"Bombay Gazette."

This work is superior in every respect to the existing Criminal Digests.—The Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17, POSTAGE 6 Annas.

TO BE HAD
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." OFFICE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE MASTER FLOUR AND SPICE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, AT DUNCAN ROAD.

By order of the mortgagee, under the power of sale reserved to him by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th day of July, 1900, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December 1900, at 4 p. m. sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagers. The Master Flour and Spice Mills Company, Limited.

All of the residue now to come and unexpired of the term of six years from the 1st day of January, 1896, by virtue of an Indenture of Lease, dated the 9th September, 1896, and made between Khimji Lackmidas and Motivahoo of the one part, and Mahomedally Dewraj and Meheralli Dewraj Master of the other part, in all the messuage or dwelling-house situate at Duncan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 492 and Street Nos. 487-499 Duncan Road, and bounded as follows:—On the east by a public gully, on the west by the aforesaid Duncan Road, on the north by the property of Naranji Govindji, and on the south by the property of Abdool Haji Miya Ahmedkhan, together with all and singular, the boilers, engines, machinery, fixed and moveable tools, fixtures, implements and utensils.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, Solicitors to the mortgagee, at their office, No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, where the title deeds and a list of all machinery, etc., can also be inspected.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 5th December 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

LADIES GOLD SIGNET RINGS—Monograms, or Crests, carefully and neatly engraved for sealing purposes.—MARCKS AND Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

AIR BEDS, Air Pillows, Cushions, Silks Elastic Goods, Sponge Bags, Ice Bags, and India-Rubber Goods of every description in stock at THOMSON & TAYLOR.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY, including RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—Cheap CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System at REDUCED RATES. For particulars see notices exhibited at Stations.

NEW TWEED HATS, STRAW BOATERS and CAPS, the latest Fashion for Gent's wear, Silk lined, Soft Cheviots and Homespuns, Smart and Stylish Straw Boaters, Firm, Double Brims, Full Top Caps, Silk lined—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Specially Selected Variety, Mowbray's, Archer's, and Others'.—S. P. G. K. DEPOT, 41, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW TOYS! NEW TOYS! per S. S. Persia. Novelties to suit every Purse. Choice assortment for all ages & Xmas Free Holders at SHROFF BROS.

WANTED, an active, intelligent CANVASSER, for a TYPEWRITING AGENCY; Salary and liberal commission.

WANTED an expert TYPIST and SHORTHAND WRITER, holding First Class Certificate and able to conduct classes and correspondence Apply to "N. N." care of this paper.

ENLARGEMENTS up to LIFE SIZE made in Various styles, with high class finish, without losing tone, likeness, and character, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H. I. M. the Queen Empress of India, Bombay and Secunderabad.

ELECTRIC LIGHT STORES: Lamps, Wires, Carbons, Fittings, &c., &c., Stocked in large variety.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay and Madras.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut. at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs, rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange. Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves this

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
SALE OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN AND COTTON. GOODS, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Messrs. King, King and Co.'s offices, the stock in trade of Messrs. M. Sidick & Co. Tailors and Outfitters, of the Great Western Hotel, closing business, consisting of pieces of cashmere, coatings coloured flannels, Venetian, calico, tweed, serge flannel, silk, striped shirtings, cambrics celluiar cloth, white drill, cotton duck, corduroy and kahki cloth, ready made cashmere and flannel suits, Gladstone and hand bags, overland trunks, holdalls, blankets, railway rugs, stocking, socks, silk handkerchiefs, dress shirts, neckties, braces, collars, Ellwood and Straw hats, silk umbrellas, waterproof coats, and bedsheets, shop furniture consisting of glass show cases, glass cupboards, shelves, stands etc.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT AGREEPADA OR HAINES ROAD PASSAGE No. 1.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Thucker Runchordass Anundjee and Rumabai, his wife, and on account and at the risk of the mortgager Shaik Sardar bin Shaik Babunbhai, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of January, 1896, and in the indenture of further charge dated the 29th day of April, 1896, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of fazundari ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Agreepada or Haines Road Passage No. 1, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 440 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 4336, 4337 and 4346 and Street Nos. 31, 32 and 41 respectively and bounded on the east and north by the passage aforesaid, on the west by a water drain, and on the south by the fazundari vacant ground and property of Dhurmajee Ramjee, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said Shaik Sardar bin Shaik Babunbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhai, Pakvasa and Chandulal, Solicitors for the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
SALE OF TERRA-COTTA MAJOLICA AND BOHEMIAN WARE.

On FRIDAY, the 7th Inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned the following fancy goods, consisting of terra cotta figures and busts, magolica, table ornaments, flowor vases, contre pieces, Bohemian glass, table ornaments, dolls, toys, &c.

The abeve is on view.

SALE OF MALABAR TEAK LOGS.

On FRIDAY the 7th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, by order of the Executor of the will of the late Hajee Fatehmahomed Hajee Oosman.

About 1100 Round log's of Malabar teak, in lots to suit purchasers.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. G. F. Thompson, consisting of fountain pens, despatch box, pocket cases, portfolio, stamp album, ivory footrule, silver match boxes, &c.

The effects of the late R. W. Liebschwager, Esq., cosisting of—1 gold mounted stylographic pen, and 1 gold pencil with gold nib.

The stamp album can be seen any day before sale between the hours of 11, and 6, at the office of the Administrator-General, High Court, Bombay.

SALE OF A PIECE OF GROUND ON THE TOP OF NOWROJEE HILL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the estate of the late Doolbajee Kooshajee Sangrey, Messrs. CAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on Thursday, the 20th day of December, at 4 p.m., the following piece of ground, viz:—

All that piece of ground admeasuring 18 feet in breadth and 40 feet in length or thereabouts, situate at Nowrojee Hill, 3rd Road, 2nd passage, without the Fort, and in the registration district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3939, and Street No. 7, and bounded on the east by the ground of the proprietor of the Hill, on the west by a passage and house of Barkia Balajee Agree on the north by the house of Mahadoo Kumloo and on the south by the ground of the proprietor of the Hill.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersinged.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge and others, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamps, fancy curtains, flower pots, etc, the property of J. MITARACHI, Esq., proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF GROUND WITH THE BUILDING BUILT THEREON, SITUATE NEAR CLEVELAND BUNDER AT WORLEE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Kanderia, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m., the following property, viz:—

All that piece of ground situate on the east side of the Cleveland Road, Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2601 square yards or thereabouts, together with the building standing threon, and bounded on the east by land belonging to Mr. Cleveland between the creek and the premises, on the west by the Cleveland Road, on the north by the premised in lease to the Bombay Tile Company, Ld. and on the south by a private road belonging to Mr. Cleveland leading to the Bunder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF BATTY FIELDS AT SAHR NEAR BAMANWADA IN SALSETTE.

Under instruction from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Jose Augustino Pereira Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bamanwada on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m.

A number of batty fields containing by admeasurement in all 6 acres and 39 gunthas or thereabouts, and situate at Sahr in Salsette Zilla Thana. The ground rent payable in respect of these fields including local fund tax is Rs. 40-0-1 per year.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 5th December, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Ripon Cottage, Ripon Road, Jacob Circle, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, rich Japanese and China, flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, carpets, one handsome and strong English built victoria by "Kesterton," one bay Arab pony, a set of single harness, a lot of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C. J. CLARKE Esq.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 8th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c. by order of the concerned.

100 cases, each 4 dozen, milkmaid brand swiss milk.

AT 1. 30 P.M.

1 English-built office brougham by "Kesterton" in good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong dog-cart.
1 chest nut Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong English-built elegantly made cabriolets with patent hood and rubber tyre by Gill.

On SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3rd Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design by Roberts and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, one Mahogany square piano by Soundy and Co., rich Japanese and China flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of D. I. Reuben, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instruction from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 12th and 13th instant, at 1 p.m., each day sell by by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's office, opposite the Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed intestate and other property.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 5th December, 1900.

MACKENZIE & COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
81, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS MECHANICAL TOYS JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

Messrs. MACKENZIE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sales Room, in Apollo Street, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 5th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of new furniture of teak and blackwood, french-polished, carved and plain, consisting of sofas, chairs, round, writing and dressing tables, with and without marble tops, miror door almyrahs, wardrobes, cloth presses, chest of drawers, side boards, perambulators, tricycles, show cases, cabinets, iron safe, glass and crockery table ornaments, vases, bicycles, pictures, hanging and table lamps gold and silver watches, &c.

Jewellery, watches ruby, emerald and pearl roses, hoop rings, carstuds buttons etc. flower vases, Album, soaps, cricket hats and balls, photo frames, glassware, magic lanterns.

Property on view.

MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 5th December, 1900.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER, 1900.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms of very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen	Qts.	Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen	Pts.	Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

WHISKIES.
PRIVATE RESERVE
O. H. L. LIQUEUR
SLATER'S V. O.

These WHISKIES are specially recommended to all who appreciate a good BLEND.

Of all Dealers or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs. 60	Rs. 25	Rs. 12	Rs. 5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, etc.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.; JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

HUNGARIAN RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS
OF
SPECIAL QUALITY
AND MADE OF THE VERY FINEST LAMB'S WOOL.

John Roberts & Co. Ld.
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, up to the 15th of December next, for the DESTRUCTION or REMOVAL of the wreck of the H. S. BRAHMANI which is lying in 3 fathoms of water at the entrance to Karwar Harbour bearing S. W. 3-4° from the Oyster Rock Light House.

The Collector of Salt Revenue does not bind himself to accept any Tender.

J. L. JENKINS,
Collector of Salt Revenue.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, Bengal, during the year 1901-1902 of the following articles :—

1. Cloths, Serges, Flannels, Putties white and Khaki Drill, Grey Cotton, Cotton Twill, Khaki Cotton Braid and Webbing, &c. These materials are required to be of BONA-FIDE local manufacture.
2. Gold laces, Cords, Badges, &c.
3. Leather articles such as Shoes, Spur-straps, &c.
4. Helmets with Khaki Drill covers and Zinc, Buttons.
5. Purchase of Cloth Cuttings, Sweepings, old packing materials, Iron Hoops, and Waste Paper.

Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 15th JANUARY 1901. Any further information and forms of Tenders can be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lt.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.
Alipore, Calcutta, the 30th November, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF KEROSINE OIL IN TINS OR REFINED PETROLEUM.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES (COUNTRY PRODUCE.)
CLOTH BLUE DRILL.
TURBANS BLUE COTTON.
OIL LINSEED RAW.
OIL LINSEED DOUBLE BOILED.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MANAGER, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December 1900, for the SUPPLY of above in such quantities as may be required on order, from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of January 1901.

TENDERS must be made on the Railway's Printed Form, which can be had on application to the Undersigned

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th November 1900.

CHRISTMAS PRIZES.

Rs. 3,000 ! Rs. 3,000 ! !

THREE THOUSAND RUPEES IN PRIZES.

1st Prize	1,000
2nd "	500
3rd "	250
Five prizes at Rs. 100 each	500
Five " " " 50 "	250
Ten " " " 20 "	200
Thirty " " " 10 "	300
Total Rs.	3,000

THE above Fifty-three Prizes will be drawn for, and given away to NEW SUBSCRIBERS of the "Indian Tit-Bits."

All you have to do is to send in your yearly subscription to the "Indian Tit-Bits," amounting to Rs. 6, per money order, TO THE MANAGER, INDIAN TIT-BITS, 180, DHURRUMTOLLA STREET, CALCUTTA, enclosing stamped addressed envelope for reply, otherwise no notice will be taken.

Every subscriber will receive a numbered receipt, and the numbers will afterwards be drawn on the same principle as the "DERBY,"—the only difference is, that in the "Indian Tit-Bits" Drawing you stand a much better chance, as the Prizes are more numerous and the Competitors very few in comparison; besides that the "Indian Tit-Bits" in itself is worth double the amount charged for. It is the only publication of its kind in India, and contains general knowledge, Short Stories, Illustrated Humour, Illustrated Fashion, etc., etc.

The Drawing will take place on Christmas Eve, in presence of representatives of the Local Press. Subscriptions must reach us not later than Thursday, the 20th December, 1900. The above conditions hold good if we will have at least 3,000 subscribers or more by the advertised time. Should we, however, happen to have less, we shall take off one rupee from each subscriber and devote it to the fund, i. e., if we will get only 2,000 subscribers, the Prizes will mount to Rs. 2,000, and so on.

WHO WE ARE.

That the "I. T.-B." is a thorough reliable concern, following will leave no shadow of a doubt:—

Publishers.—Messrs. J. CLEVEN & Co.; BANKERS.—THE DELHI & LONDON BANK, Ld., Calcutta, and Messrs. THOMAS, COOK & SON, Bombay.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS ! !

FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called
JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 4.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£ 97 15-16 ex.—9-16
3 per cent Rentes	£101 1-2 unchg'd.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£109—1-2
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£ 64 9-16—1-16
Bar Silver in London	29 3-4 unchg'd.
Bar Silver in New York	64 3-8 "
Exchange on London at Paris	25·10 "
Exchange on New York	4·85 3-8—1-4
Discount Bank of England	4 unchg'd.
Do Short London Bills	4 "
Do Indian Bank Bills	4 "

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £200,000 for Egypt.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following are the imports into Bombay from Foreign contries since the departure of last mail :—

	IMPORTS. Rs.	EXPORTS. Rs.
Gold Coins	7,500	......
Silver Coins	54,547	1,863,772
Silver Bullion	*230,093	......

besides the above silver bullion of the value of Rs. 35,70,000 has been imported on Government account.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been steady to-day. Some Ready and December Bills at 3 months' sight were placed at 1s. 4 3-16d, and Bank Demand from 14th December was given at 1s. 4d. and Telegraphic Transfers from 15th January 1901 at the same rate. The quotations are :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 3 15-16d,
" Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
" " Francs	169 1-2.
30 days' sight Japan	149
" " Shanghai	210
Silver London	unchanged.
" New York	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has been unchanged and the rate throughout the day, both for ready and next settlement, stood at Rs. 96-12, with very little doing.

SHARES.

The market is quiet. Petits have advanced to Rs. 1,775 ; Bank of Bombay remains at Rs. 1,270.

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet but steady. Bookings to Antwerp have been reported at 13 shillings and for Havre at 14 and 15 shillings. In forward transactions, no business has taken place. Liverpool quotations, from January to May, are, January 14 shillings, February 15 shillings, March 16 shillings, April 17 and May 18 shillings. For London the rate is 13s. 6d. For Hull, Hamburg and Havre, 14 shillings are asked, and 13 shillings for Antwerp and Dunkirk.

COTTON

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surat's were quiet. Manchester quiet but steady. The total days sales amounted to 10,000 bales, and 1,000 bales were disposed of on speculation and export. The Imports amounted to 5,000 bales.

American Futures at Liverpool—

Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April	June-July.
5·29	5·25	5·18	5·10
—2-64	—3-64	—3-64	—4-64

In New York, the Receipts at the Ports were 44,000 bales as compared with 53,000 bales last year. Exports to Great Britain were 11,000 bales, and to the continent 41,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands	10 3-16—1-16
Futures, month of March	9·73 plus 5
" " of June	9·64 plus 3

Locally the market is quiet with very little enquiry. About 780 bales have been taken by shippers and only 275 bales by mills. The quotations are :—

Bengal, Fine, Hand ginned	Rs. 188
" " Machine ginned	" 190 to 196
" Fully Good	" 179
Broach, Fine	" 235 March
" Good	" 222 "
Bhownugger, good	" 197 May

The following are the receipts of the various growths of cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the last season:—

	Sunday and Monday Bales.	Since 1st Oct. 1900 Bales.	Since 1st Oct. 1899. Bales.
Khandeish	1,630	12,333	19,714
Barsee and Nugur	408	6,603	2,198
Berar	3,731	31,189	21,442
Hingunghat	...	755	836
Dhollera	15	1,627	22,969
Broach	...	248	8,614
Compta and Dharwar	99	6,387	9,046
Westerns	..	1,379	443
Bengals	2,911	23,247	73,635
Sind	...	151	3,851
Persian	...	1,182	229
American	...	795	2,227
Egyptian	...	1,853	2,461
Other sorts	...	1,373	833
Total	8,794	89,122	168,498

CROP REPORTS.

Telegraphic information to hand yesterday shows that the condition of the cotton plants in nearly all the districts is most satisfactory ; picking is still in progress in Amritsar, Ferozepore, Beawar, Jalgaon Amritsar and Barsi. Raw cotton is arriving in small quantities at Cawnpore, Beawar, Khamgaum, Jalgaon, and Barsi. In the Broach districts, the plants are in flower and show bolls, and in Barsi cotton prospects have much improved. Rain, however, is much needed at Hubli and Dhulia for crops in the surrounding districts. In the Punjab, Wheat, Linseed, and Rapeseed, are doing well ; and prospects are generally good in other districts.

THE AMERICAN COTTON POSITION.

A correspondent writing from New York on 2nd November, says :—The weather is the great factor in the market. Killing frost would stop the daily addition to the crop, now estimated at 50,000 bales, and put up prices. A continuance of clear, mild weather means a large crop than was at one time expected, and perhaps a sharp fall in the market. There have been very heavy rains during the week in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, and it is contended that they have injured the cotton by rotting it. The receipts at points east of the Mississippi river show that farmers are indisposed to accept present prices ; west of the Mississippi, however, they are inclined to do so. But the crop movement attracts far less attention than the weather news, which is considered the key of the whole situation. Latterly there has been a disposition to increase crop estimates owing to the clear and, on the whole, mild weather, and 10,500,000 bales are more generally predicted than was the case a short time ago, though estimates of 10,000,000 and even less are still heard of. According to the Weather Bureau, heavy rains during the latter part of October caused some damage in the Central Gulf States. Cotton picking was interrupted by rains in portions of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, and in the last named State the staple suffered some damage. It adds :—"While picking is practically completed over the eastern portion of the cotton belt, considerable cotton remains to be gathered over the northern portion of the western district. Under the mild temperature conditions, the top crop made considerable growth, especially over the eastern districts, but owing to the advanced season, it is not expected to mature."

SEEDS IN THE HOME MARKETS,

Reuter advices this morning that Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat has advanced 3 pence, the quotations now being 46 1-2. The market is firmer, and there are buyers for Antwerp, April-May shipment. Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore stands at 43 1-4, being 6 pence higher than the last quotation. Shipments have been made to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, April-May shipment. Rapeseed Brown is quoted at 40 shillings, which is 6 pence higher than the rate last quoted. The tone of the market is firmer but there are sellers for Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, April-May shipment.

WHEAT AND SEEDS IN BOMBAY.

The wheat market is quiet. Little business is passing among Native Merchants. White Delhi, to-day stands at Rs. 4-7-3. The Linseed market is easy with little doing. Bold Old is asked Rs. 10-12 ; and New Rs. 6-6.

Rapeseed is quiet at previous rates. Brown Cawnpore Old, is Rs. 8-4 ; and Rs. 6-9 for New ; Delhi, ready is Rs. 8-6 and Rs. 6-9-0 for forward contracts, Yellow Guzerat is Rs. 7-12.

POPPY SEED.—There is no business and the market remains quiet. Old description stands at Rs. 9 and New at Rs. 7-12. Castor seed is firm and Europeans are buying freely. The rates, however, remain unchanged—Rs. 38-8 for old, and Rs. 33-12 for New crop.

Ginjgelly is also firm, with many buyers, mostly for export. The rates are, New 50 per cent., Rs. 42 ; 75 per cent. 43 ; Red, Rs. 43-8.

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay.

	Sunday-Monday cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1899 cwts.
Wheat	9,368	2,269,913	4,993,395
Linseed	8,739	739,631	2,064,458
Rapeseed	891	624,463	1,949,418
Gingellyseed	22,671	1,332,572	1,421,892
Poppyseed	129	454,967	586,201
Groundnuts	38	46,479	142,915
Castorseed	935	523,313	881,675
Rice	7,557	12,889,527	6,418,419
Myrabollams	1,053	* 312,660	not recorded

* Since 1st April.

TRADE OF GERMANY.

The German Imperial Home Department has published a comparison of the returns of Germany's foreign trade since 1894, with those of the other great Powers. It appears that Germany's trade exports and imports together rose from £345,000,000 sterling, in 1894, to £434,500,000 in 1898. Expressed in percentages, it rose in 1895 by 8, in 1896 by 14, in 1897 by 21, in 1898 by 28, and in 1899 by 40 per cent, compared with the figures of 1894. Whilst German foreign trade has thus increased in five years by 40 per cent it rose in the same period of time in Italy by 38, in the United States by 33, in Great Britain by 22, in France by 17, and in Austria-Hungary by 16 per cent. ; whilst Russian trade shows a decline of 3 per cent. Taking imports alone, Germany stands again at the head of all nations, with an increase of 39 per cent. Italy showing an increase of 37, Great Britain and United States 20, Austria 15, France 10, and Russia 6 per cent. As regards exports, Germany was outdone in 1897 by the United States, who still keep the lead. After Germany comes Italy, followed by France, Great Britain, and Austria.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

With the approaching termination of the famine and the consequent slackening in the grain traffic towards the afflicted areas, a considerable drop has taken place in Indian railway earnings. The falling off is confined to the lines of Western and Northern India, receipts on the Bengal and Burma railways continuing to expand. The returns for the three-and-a-half months, ending 17th November, show that the receipts of the Great Indian Peninsula system dropped behind those of the corresponding period of last year by fourteen lakhs, those of the North Western Railway by thirteen lakhs, and those of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway by nine lakhs. On the other hand, during the same period, the East Indian Railway improved its position by ten lakhs, the Eastern Bengal State Railway by three lakhs, the East Coast Railway by five lakhs, and the Burma Railways by six lakhs.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 2 bon.	1270
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1275
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,020
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	nil	66
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£291-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all		
Anglo-Indian	1,315		0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	17 cm.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,030
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	[illegible]
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvd Rs 30	[illegible]
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d Rs. 5	0
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,005
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 50	1,920
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 3	435
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 2	660
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	510
Colaba Land & Mills	4,400	700	...	nil	355
Coorla Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs 30	250
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs 20	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	240
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	500
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	160
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	400
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	Nil	400
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,300	250	250	dvd 5	130
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	3,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs 65	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvd Rs. 8	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvd Rs 10	128
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	35	110
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	530
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	2,825
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct	75
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 40	1170
Mchanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvd Rs 15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	Nil	55
Morarji Gooculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 35	1,485
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	180
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000		560
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	530
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 5	800
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,550	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1810
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	245
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	262½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvd R 22	575
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Ni	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	110xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India,	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	50	all	dvd R-	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 9·41m., 11-1a. Low water, 3-59m., 3-59a.
Adjourned Fifth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Colaba Land and Mill Company, Parsi Bazar Street, 3 p.m.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Hindu Fair, known as the Shri Bhowanishunker Fair, will commence at Tardeo Road to-day, and will continue for five days.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury, who have been summoned for the present sessions, are required to attend at the High Court this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 3,016, daily average 101, total of new admission 1,520, Parsis 328, Hindus 521, other castes 171. The number of children vaccinated, 107.

FAIR.—The annual fair, known as Dutt Jayanti Fair, will be held to-day, at Girgaum Back Road, in Mr. Vinayak Sadanand Joshi's Wadi near Mr. Narayandass Thakersey Mooljee's Anand Bhoowan. There will be a display of fire, work after 11 p. m.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month was 7,342, the daily average being 245. New admissions, 1,243, Parsees 961, Hindoos 3,834, Mahomedans 1,935, and Christians 612. Fifty-five children were vaccinated.

THE DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—Under the management of the Trustees of the Fund for Erecting Cheap Residencies for Poor Parsees the total number of patients treated during the last month at this dispensary was 405, comprising of 72 males, 158 females and 175 children.

BURGLARY AT FALKLAND ROAD.—Luximon Rama, a Hindu goldsmith, who resides in a room on the ground floor of a chawl, in Falkland Road, has reported to the police that during his absence from home for an hour, on Monday evening, his place was broken into and a teakwood box, containing gold ornaments, &c., of the value of Rs. 437, stolen.

A RAILWAY PROSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P.H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Lewis, of the G.I.P. Railway, charged Harpal Jangli *alias* Juggi Dhunoo, with defrauding the railway company. It appears that the accused and his father systematically carried on this game by travelling with one pass. About a month ago the father of the accused was fined Rs. 6 for travelling with a pass on his son's name. Ten days later another pass was issued on the father's name, and the son was on this occasion detected using that pass. Accused was fined Rs. 5, and in addition to pay the railway charges.

THEFT OF COPPER POTS.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Luximon Govind, a domestic servant, in the employ of Mr. D. F. Major, a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, was charged by Inspector Maynes before Mr. W. Webb with stealing copper utensils, of the value of Rs. 13, the property of his master. The complainant who resides at Ripon Road, missed his cooking pots from time to time and gave information to the police. The latter arrested the servant and recovered the pots from a marwaree with whom they had been pledged by the accused. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted three previous convictions. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Jooma Pir Mohomed was charged at the instance of Constable O'Gorman, with receiving certain brass couplings and butterfly nuts, valued at Rs. 37, the property of the Bombay Port Trust, and the owners of the s. s. Stanley Hall. Mr. D'Souza appeared for the accused and brought forth evidence to show that such articles that had been valued at Rs. 3-12 each could be obtained in the bazar at Rs. 1-2, old brassware being sold at three annas a seer. Mr. D' Souza asked the Court not to be guided by the price quoted by the Bombay Port Trust, as they as well as other large bodies usually paid fancy prices for their stores. The magistrate said the accused admits purchasing the goods from a stranger and accused should have enquired as to how he got them. He found the accused guilty and fined him Rs. 50.

GROSS ABUSE OF CHARITY.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Mayers charged one Bapoo Hari, an old offender, with stealing a pair of gold earrings, of the value of Rs. 70, the property of a woman, named Bhima. It appears that the accused was released from the Thana Jail only about a fortnight ago, after serving a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment. Subsequently he was introduced to the complainant at her house at Chinchpoogly, by her brother, who was also a prisoner in the Thana Jail for some time. Accused begged of her to allow him to stay with her till he secured some employment. She consented and on the 27th ultimo he disappeared with the gold earrings in question from a box in her room. She reported the matter to the police, who arrested accused at Mahim on Monday and recovered the earrings from a Marwari. The magistrate sentenced the accused to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, regarding the death of Shirin, a Mahomedan girl, aged thirteen years, the daughter of one Fras Abdoola, a domestic servant, who resides in his master's bungalow "Khoshroo Lodge," in Nesbit Road. On the night of the 30th ultimo deceased was sitting on a bench, working by the light of a naked kerosine oil lamp, placed on a box beside her. The girl accidentally knocked her elbow against the box and upset the lamp on her, which set her clothes on fire. On hearing her scream, the father ran to her assistance and pulled off the burning clothes and put out the fire, but not before the girl had been extensively burnt on the upper part of her body. The parents conveyed her to the J. J. Hospital and after her burns had been dressed, took her home the same night. Deceased grew worse and died on Monday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	0	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	14	1	37
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	2	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	18
Total	22	7	137
Total plague deaths to date	80,296	66,399	
Same date last year	19	27	135

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 804 as against 790 during the previous week. Of the total number 70 died from plague and 10 from cholera, the figures for the preceding week are 58 and 2 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of last year was 959, while that of plague was 137.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

THE following are the plague returns of the City from the 2nd Dec. to 3rd Dec. :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Shukurwar	1	1
Vetal	1	1
Bhavani	1	1
Kasba	1	1
	4	4

Total mortality, 11.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

A STORY OF THE DROUGHT.

IMPERATRIX VS. CHANDA LAKHA.

THE accused No. 3, in this case, appealed from a decision of Mr. F. X. De Souza, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in October last, convicted him of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with dangerous weapons and sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The appellant, accused No. 3 in the case, and five others were committed for trial under sections 148, 300, 304, and 326 of the Penal Code. It appears that towards the end of August 1899, when the severe drought had blighted all the pasture lands in the northern tracks of Gujerat, a party of Bharwads were driving a head of cattle from the village of Jadaogud towards the more fertile parts of Charotar. On their way they encountered a band of villagers, armed with swords and axes and headed by their respective village headmen. The villagers repudiated the right of the Bharwads or graziers to drive their cattle through their limits, and on the graziers showing no intention to desist, the villagers fiercely attacked them with sword and axe. One of the graziers received a ghastly sword wound, which ripped open his back, and another blow with the blade of an axe, which smashed his head, and he died on the spot. Another man Vahalla Puna, had a gaping wound on the abdomen, which caused his death in hospital, while on five others more or less severe injuries were inflicted, with swords and axe blades. This serious affray with fatal results took place on the 24th August 1899. It was in evidence that the six accused were among the assailants. The Sessions Judge discussed the evidence of identification at considerable length. The jury were asked to determine whether the accused were members of an unlawful assembly with a common object. For the defence it was urged that the villagers did not muster till they had heard that their crops were being ruthlessly devastated by the graziers' cattle, and that thus they had no unlawful commmon object in assembling. The jury unanimously found that none of the accused was guilty of the offence of murder. The Sessions Judge found that none of the accused was guilty of murder or of rioting. He also found that four of the accused were not guilty of any offence, and they were discharged. He found accused No. 1, Vira Bhoja, guilty of an offence under section 304, and sentenced him to transportation for ten years. He found accused No. 3 the appellant, guilty of an offence under section 326, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. It was proved, said the Sessions Judge, that accused No. 1 was the principal assailant on the deceased Hamir Rukhad. The nature of the assault was such as to justify the presumption that he intended to cause death, but the Sessions Judge believed that he acted in the private defence of property, and in so doing exceeded the rights defined by the Code. As against No. 3, it was proved that he was the assailant of Vahala Puna; but it could not be presumed from the nature of the wounds inflicted that he intended to cause death.

Their lordships, looking at all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

COMPENSATION FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

DR. NEAZALLI KHAN AND OTHERS *vs.* NOOR MAHOMED SAJAN.

THE plaintiff, his wife, and daughter sued the defendant to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages for personal injuries, loss of furniture, etc., in consequence of the fall of the roof of the defendant's house, in which they were residing. Mr. Jamietram Nanabhai and Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidiya, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Jafferbhoy, and Mr. Bhandarker, instructed by Mr. K. B. Mehta, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs, who sued in *forma pauperis*, stated that they were tenants of a second storey room in the house of the defendant at Peeroo Havildar Lane, Bhendy Bazaar. At about 1 o'clock on the night of the 26th April 1899, the roof of the plaintiffs' rooms collapsed, owing to the defendant having negligently attempted to re-tile the roof with a double layer of tiles. The plaintiffs were all buried under the debris, and were only extricated after suffering serious injuries. The first plaintiff said he had received several cuts on the body, and as a result, among other things, his eye-sight had become affected. His wife had two of her ribs fractured, and had had a miscarriage. In consequence of the injuries, plaintiffs had had to incur extra expenses amounting to Rs. 100, and had suffered a loss of a similar amount by reason of his furniture being broken. The plaintiffs further claimed Rs. 9,800 as compensation for personal injuries.

The case for the defendant was that the plaintiffs paid Rs. 6 per month for the room in the house. The house had only recently been erected and passed by the "Municipality." He said the accidental fall of the roof was caused by the plaintiffs suspending a swinging cot from the rafters. Beyond some slight scratches, the defendant said, the plaintiffs had sustained no injury, and contended that the suit was barred by limitation. Defendant claimed Rs. 200 from the plaintiffs for the damage they had caused to his house.

Dr. Neazalli, in the course of his examination, said he used to sleep on the floor, and had no chairs or cup-boards in his room. He denied that his wife was in the habit of sleeping in the swinging cot. The cot had been there for six weeks. The landlord had himself fixed it up. First plaintiffs said the description of his injuries rested on his bare statements, and he did not go to hospital. He attributed the fall of the roof to the weight caused by the retiling. He had originally filed a suit in the Small Causes Court to recover Rs. 1,000, but on being informed that he was not taking the proper course, he had come to the High Court and claimed Rs. 9,000 more. In answer to the Court the plaintiff said he held no diploma, but had received a practical training in the Lahore College and the Cashmere State.

Other witnesses, including the plaintiff's neighbours, who had rescused the plaintiffs from the debris of the fallen roof, were then examined in regard to the injuries sustained by the doctor his wife, and child.

The defendant, in the course of his examination, said the doctor had not paid the rent of the room he occupied. Defendant said that on the day of the accident, no additional tiles were placed on the roof. He had cautioned the plaintiff not to hang the swinging cot from the roof. It was a very heavy cot and he told the plaintiff that it would not be safe to suspend it from the rafter. There was no truth in the statement that defendant said had hung up the cot. Defendant said the collapse of the roof was caused by the weight of the cot and its being swing from side to side. He claimed damages from the plaintiff for the destruction of the roof.

After some further, evidence, the court adjourned.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING, 1900.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 8TH DECEMBER, 1900.
SECOND ENTRIES CLOSED ON TUESDAY, 4TH DECEMBER, AT 7 P.M.

The Novice Plate—Distance half mile.
(1st Entries 10.)
11 Mr Farmers Tamring by wire.
12 do. Recovery do.
13 do. Tourist do.

The Midget Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
(1st Entries 7.)
8 Mr D M's ch a h Shah Jehan 13-2.

The Little Pony Plate—Distance half mile.
(1st Entries 3.)
4 Mr Farmer's Tucker by wire.

N.B.—The Race for the Little Pony Plate is declared void.

CORRECTION.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 8TH DECEMBER, 1900.

Mr Thomas's Kilwa is entered in the Midget Plate and not in the Novice Plate.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 4th December, 1900.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 4th December.

1. The Squadron will parade on the Esplanade at 7 a.m., on Thursday, 6th instant. Dress—Drill order.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding.

THERE will shortly come before the New York courts a novel libel case. It appears that one Samuel Froomkin, a master painter, and President of the European Benevolent Painters' Association, as well as of two synagogues, is claiming 2,000 dols. damages from Harris Hyman, who spread the tale that Froomkin had been smoking on the Sabbath. The news of the alleged cigarette-smoking spread over the East side, where both men are well known. Mr. Froomkin alleges his business began to fall off. His reputation as a pious Jew, which he valued, had been destroyed, and his trade went on the same downward path. One of the first serious consequences of Harris's alleged slander was that Mr. Froomkin was deposed as president of the above-named association, and the synagogue followed suit. The "Jewish World," which publishes these particulars, fails to understand all the hubbub.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 4.

Tuesday's barometric observations show that the pressure has given way over the whole of the country. The decrease has been slight in Rajputana and slight to brisk in the south of the Peninsula, but it has been rapid in Upper Sind and West and Central Punjab and brisk in other parts of the country. Pressure is normal or in slight defect over the southern half of the Pininsula and in moderate to considerable defect elsewhere. The pressure is lowest to-day in Tenasserim and south-east of the Bay, and winds have changed to a north-westerly direction in the South Madras Coast. Only a few light showers have been received in South India. Weather continues disturbed in Kashmir where the falls of snow are again reported, and the light cloud has appeared in Baluchistan accompanying a brisk fall of the barometer in that area. The weather is fine in Persia. The temperature has fallen rapidly in Sind but has risen rapidly in Baluchistan. Both day and night the temperatures are largely above normal in Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces, Berar and Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY THE 4TH OF DECEMBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·014	W	2	73·2	42·5	76	..	0·00	−0·10
Sirsa	30·035	NW	5	74·7	48·6	66	...	0·00	−0·05
Delhi	30·001	W	1	78·2	52·6	52	...	0·02	−0·05
Agra	29·994	NW	4	81·6	53·9	55	...	0·00	−0·05
Cawnpore	[illegible]	N	1	83·3	56·0	[illegible]	...	0·00	−0·17
Allahabad	29·952	WSW	2	82·6	53·1	65	...	0·00	−0·17
Jhansi	30·013	N	1	85·7	60·1	[illegible]	...	0·00	−0·12
Jacobabad	30·005	Calm	1	80·9	47·0	72	...	0·07	−0·11
Karachi	30·033	E	5	85·4	57·7	52	...	0·10	−0·09
Jeypore	30·038	NNW	2	82·2	54·0	51	...	0·02	−0·22
Ajmere	30·062	NE	3	80·4	55·7	56	...	0·40	+0·19
Deesa	29·965	NE	13	97·6	60·5	36	...	0·10	−0·16
Ahmedabad	...			...				...	
Bhuj	29·970	N	11	90·8	59·9	86	...	0·00	−0·02
Jamnagar	29·978	NE	10	85·0	58·[illegible]	55	...	0·00	−0·86
Rajkot	29·970	N	6	88·4	57·9	39	...	0·00	−0·36
Bhownagar Para	29·921	N	7	91·6	62·8	38	...	0·00	−0·55
Veraval	29·901	NNE	4	92·1	70·8	30	...	0·00	−0·87
Neemuch	30·035	Calm	5	85·0	53·1	71	...	0·29	+0·07
Indore	29·95[illegible]	Calm	2	87·3	58·1	62	...	0·00	−0·18
Saugor	29·960	ENE	2	85·4	62·1	55	...	0·00	−0·45
Jubbulpore	29·952	SE	2	85·9	58·3	81	...	0·00	−0·50
Hoshangabad	29·976	NE	1	83·7	63·8	79	...	0·00	−0·61
Khandwa	...			...				0·00	
Raipur	29·957	Calm	2	86·3	63·7	66	...	0·00	−0·52
Nagpur	29·949	SE	3	89·2	66·1	64	...	0·00	−0·90
Amraoti	29·961	NE	5	90·2	65·8	60	...	0·[illegible]0	−0·62
Akola	29·960	E	1	90·0	61·5	57	...	0·00	−0·77
Surat	29·859	N	4	96·2	67·0	61	...	0·10	−0·17
Malegaon	29·926	S	3	91·4	65·3	58	...	0·00	−0·65
Bombay	29·857	NE	7	89·6	76·7	74	...	0·00	−0·66
Poona	29·963	SE	0	90·0	58·9	47	...	0·08	−1·35
Ahmednagar	30·172	SE	5	83·9	56·0	75	...	0·00	−0·67
Aurangabad	29·959	ENE	6	88·8	62·0	41	...	0·00	...
Sholapur	29·947	SE	7	90·2	64·0	48	...	0·05	−1·13
Ratnagiri	29·816	E	3	94·9	70·9	67	...	0·00	−0·50
Belgaum	29·906	Calm	10	85·3	58·9	50	...	0·00	−2·11
Goa	29·892	ESE	1	90·5	72·9	81	...	0·01	−1·19
Karwar	29·881	E	3	92·8	67·5	85	...	0·00	−2·63
Mangalore	29·888	ESE	2	90·3	76·1	88	...	0·43	−2·77
Calicut	29·878	NE	6	89·2	75·0	88	0·93	2·28	−3·00
Cochin	29·822	Calm	[illegible]	85·5	76·1	84	0·02	4·60	−2·64
Bangalore	29·900	NE	8	78·7	64·4	77	...	0·32	−3·32
Secunderabad	29·973	Calm	4	86·1	59·6	76	...	0·83	−0·98
Masulipatam	29·934	NNE	4	88·5	71·6	84	...	0·46	−6·98
Bellary	29·965	SE	4	88·7	63·7	58	..	0·03	−2·19
Cuddapah	29·964	NE	L	89·2	65·4	72	...	0·50	−4·35
Madras	29·910	N	5	85·0	67·5	77	...	8·10	−11·58
Coimbatore	29·936	E	4	82·9	70·1	81	...	2·05	−1·89
Trichinopoly	29·933	NNE	4	83·[illegible]	71·4	73	...	5·96	+0·26
Negapatam	29·939	NW	17	80·7	71·9	85	...	25·66	+8·11
Colombo	29·882	NNE	5	88·0	71·6	91	0·48	10·03	−1·07
Aden	29·979	ENE	20	82·3	77·4	71	...	0·00	−0·22

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light. M=Moderate, F=Fresh. S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall being brisk in several places. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest along the coast from Bombay southwards as far as Cochin. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are again cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

The variations of both the day and night temperature remain much the same as yesterday. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Surat and the lowest 42° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Berar and on the Malabar Coast.

About an inch of rain has fallen at Calicut and very light showers at Cochin.

Weather is slightly favourable for local rain in South Madras and on the Malabar Coast.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ...inches	29·898
Temperature of the Air ...degrees	83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·6
Dew Point	69·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·646
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...degrees	89·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of wind*	NE, E, ESE, W, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ...miles	172

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—December 3.

10 p.m.	80·5

TUESDAY—December 4.

6 a.m.	77·6
10 a.m.	81·5
2 p.m.	84·5
4 p.m.	84·5

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5.
6 p.m.—Litany (Choral). Hymn 464. Sermon by the Rev R. H. Gundry.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. H. McNeile.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6.
7-30 p.m. (Madras time.)—Evensong with Sermon Preacher. Rev. H. L. Wait.

Sore Throat

"You cannot do better than gargle with 'Condy's Fluid.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
(The Eminent Throat Specialist)
Gargle with CONDY'S FLUID
CONDY & MITCHELL, London, England, are the only Makers.
"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. *Beware of imitation.*

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

MUSICAL INSTRUMETS.

PIANOFORTES for Pupils.
PIANOFORTES for Teachers.
PIANOFORTES for Artists.
PIANOFORTES for the Home.
PIANOFORTES for the Hall.
PIANOFORTES for the Concert.
PIANOFORTES Upright.
PIANOFORTES Square.
PIANOFORTES Grand.
PIANOFORTES The Best.
PIANOFORTES by celebrated makers.
PIANOFORTES by ERARD.
PIANOFORTES by BLUTHNER
PIANOFORTES by SCIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

Cash prices lower than London Cash prices. Astonishing but nevertheless a fact.
EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT ARRANGED.

DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LISTS MAILED ON APPLICATION TO
THE SOLE AGENTS,
Messrs. MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Pot Office.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

OPENING OF A NEW BRANCH.

MARSHALL SONS & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,
GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND,

BEG to call ATTENTION to a new BRANCH Office and Godowns they have just opened in Bombay where they intend keeping a stock of horizontal, vertical and portable Engines, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive and Vertical Boilers, Worthington steam pumps, Lathes, Drilling machines and other machinery to suit local requirements.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Stock Lists, plans, estimates and full particulars on application
TO
THE MANAGER
8, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE,
79, Farringdon Road, E. C.

CALCUTTA BRANCH 99, Clive St.

GNEUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY:
MANGALORE, SOUTH CANARA.

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI
SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 12 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2.
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Itola, 3361 tons, Capt J A Magenis, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Byculla, 1095 tons, Capt R B Kedshe will sail to-day for Chittagong in ballast.

THE steamer Clan Chisholm, 1630 tons, Captain E Worfolk cleared yesterday for Vazagapatam in ballast

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Moshtari. 1109 tons, Captain C Barron will sail to-day for Persion Gulf with a general carrgo and 59 deck passengers

THE steamer Castleventry, 1,915 tons, Captain C H Laing, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Rangoon, 22nd November, with a cargo of rice.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming, 3,008 tons, Captain G Miller, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Mauritius, 22nd November, with a cargo of sugar and 14 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russel, sailed yesterday for Kurachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr W H Hearn, Rev Father Fink, Mr G H C[illegible]gan, Mr R L Macullocb, Rao Bahadur Shetarmul, Mr Tarachund and 220 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Roberteon, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Karachi, 1st December, via Kat awar Coast Ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Chandler, Mr Hudson, Mr Upcot, Mr Solomon, Mrs Harridas and child, Messrs Gocuidas Rasamdas, L Moolchund, Gocuidas, Motiram and Manker, Mrs J Brooks, Mr Mercer, and 361 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Chusan, 2852 tons, Commander C L Denial, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Intermediate ports with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Rosher, Miss Frishfield, Mr F M Coleman, Mr C Chevalier, two Misses Bellangier, Mr S E Moses, Mr. Emerickde St Dalmas, Mr M Abdul Kayum, Mr T Graham clark and Mr J Chavanagh.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DECEMBER 4.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Tientsin	2555	Daniel		5-12	P & O Co
Canning		Marsack			R I M S
Pekin	2522	Hayward			P & O Co
Foreric	2591	White			M M & Co
Ehrenfels	3533	Gramberg			Glade & Co
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Adana	2178	Smith			M M & Co
Kilwa	993	Whitehead			M M & Co
Robert Irvine	2331	MacKay			Ralli Bros
Secundra	1675	Groom	Calcutta		M M & Co
Nadir	2011	Morgan			T M & Co
Aurora	1836	Green			A Montochoffe
Barawa	231	Jaffer			M M & Co
Oriental	3085	Jephson			P & O Co
Kola	497	Robertson			M M & Co
Oolobaria	3120	Hurst			M M & Co
Byculla	1095	Kedslie			M M & Co
Nairung	2852	Edge			T Morrison & Co
Clan Murray	3121	Beer			F Muir and Co
Java	919	McDiarmid			M M & Co
Onda	3469	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Vauxhall	2346	Chandler			M M & Co
Venus	2312	Whitton			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Mikado	2306	Ward.	Havre & Antwerp	8-12	F Muir & Co
C	Castleventry	1915	Laing			M M & Co
E	Cy of Lucknow	2370	Morrison	Karachi	8-12	F F & Co
K	Kagoshima Maru	4370	Murae	Japan	12-12	N Y Kaisha
P	Serius	1291	Branth	Hamburg	7-12	W M Bell
Q	Bombay	2019	Fraser	London	8-12	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
Kaveri	553	Ahamed	Bhownagar	4-12	Shepd & Co
Sabermati	524	Fukeera	Karachi	4-12	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date *	Agent
2	Chusan	2852	Bennett	China	5-12	P & O S N Co
4	Sheikh	2828	Jones	London	15-12	K N & Co
7	C Cumming	3008	Miller	C Coast	10-12	F M & Co
9	Worsley Hall	2258	Black	Karrachee	5-12	K N & Co
10	Adelina Patti	1389	Sinclair	Marseilles	15-12	M M & Co
12	Persia	4199	Wheler	London	15-12	P & O Co
[illegible]	Thorndale	1854	Larimier			M M & Co
16	Booldana	2830	McChellord	Repairing		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	4-12	M M & Co
Kola	497	Robertson	Karachi	8-12	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
Clan Chisholm	1681	Warfolk	Madras	4-12	F M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Clan Cumming s	Miller	Mauritius Nov 22
	Castleventry s	Laing	Rangoon, Nov 22
4	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, Dec 1

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, &c,

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Chusan, Daniel, for Shanghai.
" Meshtari, Barron, for Persian Gulf.
" Itola, Magenis, for Calcutta.
" Byculla, Kedshi, for Chitagoog.
" Clan Chisholm, Warfolk, for Vizagapatam.

The steamer Kagoshima Maru, for China and Japan began to load yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 4.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Chisholm s—95 cases whisky D Cowasji,
Arabia s—25 cases whisky H S Smith & Co.
Britannia s - 1 qr cask whisky Sanual Fitz & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Persia s—40 cases provision &c A Moosabhoy ; 40 cask; biscuits Nuzarally ; 6 cases medicine B Spencer & Co 8 cases confectionary &c D Dadabhoy ; 110 cases oilmanstores medicine &c. E Russooljee ;

FROM MARSEILLES.

Canara s—35 cases brandy B Duggon & Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 4.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—3,022 cwt myrabollams, Wazji Becher ; 4,000 cwt bone meal, A H Cassam and Co ; 2,001 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon & Co.,
Sheikh s—125 cwt elibanum, M J Joonabhoy and Co : 28 bales hides C Naryn.

FOR ANTWERP.

Serius s—55 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 200 bales cotton fly and waste and 100 bales rags P. Heerjee and Co ; 2,001 cwt gingelly seed, A Blatcheck, and Co ; 210 bales cotton Ralli Bros,
Maikado s—2,5 bales cotton E Spinner and Co : 1,000 cwt myrabollams, K Joosub and Co ; 1,000 cwt mirabollams, K Joosub and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sheikh s—720 cwt myrabollams Wagjee Becherce 2 000 cwt rape seed, 500 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Bros, 1,815 cut rapeseed, 4,017 cwt linseed and 4,998 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,425 poppyseed 1,062 cwt linseed H K Moosa ; 800 cwt horns, R Kaderbhoy, 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Bombay s—500 bales cotton Prier De Saone and Co : 1,000 cwt myrabollams, K Joosub and Co ; 2,001 cut gingelly seed A Blascheck and Co ; 3 pots geranium oil and 2,000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusan s—20 cases condiments, H P Setna and Co ; 6 cwt genda horns, Yun Shun and Co ; 28 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co ; 50 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 124 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1 1-2 cwt ivory, M M Essubhoy.
Kagoshima Maru s—37 cwt sharkfins, A Allarakhia and Co 100 bales twist, Yun Shun, and Co ; 1500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 750 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 250 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon, 285 bales twist, Talate and Co ; 200 bales twist Framyel Sons and Co ; 498 bales twist, David Sassoon Co;

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kagoshima Maru s—1000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 215 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co ; 502 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Chusan s—35 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co ; 53 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 128 chests opium, N G Abraham ; 36 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 47 chests opium, Talati and Co ; 49 chests opium, C Bimonjee and Co ; 34 chests opium, Abraham E J Abraham ; 79 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 19 chests opium, K Abdool Rahim ; 35 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 8 chests opium, I David ; 95 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—100 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 1000 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co : 300 bales cotton, Dinshha D Curranee and Co ; 698 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th December.

1. There will be 10 inch and 40-pr R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow at 5-45 p.m.

2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next the 8th inst. at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn. No. 1 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief.

3. A pair-horse brake will leave Byculla Bridge on Saturday next at 3-45 p.m., to convey members of No. 2 Company to Gun Target practice at Colaba North Fort.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to No. 3 Company :—No. 769 Gunner E L Bagshawe, and No. 770 Gunner G E Brown.

By Order,
C. C. KERNICK, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

WITT—DEAN—[illegible]vember 30, at St Thomas' Church, Calcutta, by th[illegible] A Kitchin, Henry Alexis Witt, son of the late Captain [illegible], Wixhafen, Germany, to Amy, youngest daughter of the late Wm Dean, Esq, H M I R, Elgin, Scotland.

DEATH.

NICHOLSON—November 26, at Charanpore, Thomas Whittaker Nicholson, Assistant, Barrakur Coal Company.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1900.

THE report of the Committee of the Corporation on the Tramway Question which was issued yesterday is at once highly interesting, and somewhat disappointing. In the latter respect it f[illegible] because it does not determine the question as to whether the tramways are to become a municipal undertaking or to remain in the hands of private capitalists. In itself the document sufficiently explains the delay of the Committee in coming to conclusions on the subject. They were placed in a difficult position. With a highly profitable concern, which it is eminently desirable should be run in the interests of the citizens, ready to drop into their hands, they were faced by the difficulty of want of funds and the burdens already placed upon the City. Still, having already lost one favourable opportunity of purchase and as every extension of the concession to a private company would but increase the cost of ultimate purchase, a little financial heroism seemed advisable in view of the falling in of the company's lease next year. But the Committee have been unable to recommend anything of the kind. The Corporation has almost reached the full limit of its borrowing powers, the amount still permissible to be raised by loan, being scarcely half the sum which the Tramway Company calculate as the present price of their undertaking. The first thing to be done, therefore, if the Tramway System is ever to be in the hands of the Municipality is to obtain greater powers of borrowing, and one of the recommendations of the Committee is that Government should be asked to pass an Act for that purpose. In regard to this subject the Viceroy, in his reply to the address of the Corporation, observed that it was necessary for the Municipality to show that the purchase of the tramways was desirable in the interest of the city, what the cost would be, whether it would involve additional taxation and whether the system would be most efficiently administered by the Corporation. The report of the Committee is a sufficient answer to those questions. It is beyond doubt that the Municipal control of the system would be in the best interests of the city and that the purchase is desirable. Mr. J. R. Greaves, as a member of the Committee, dissents from this suggestion, but the crux of his opposition is found in the statement that he is personally strongly against the municipalisation of transit facilities, albeit he admits that if the Corporation took over the concern at the current capital value no doubt a profit would result. Thus a gentleman, opposed on principle to the idea of municipalization, is constrained to agree with the Committee that far from the tramways throwing any additional taxation on the community they would be a source of profit to the City. The Company who hold the lease have been able to earn dividends of eleven and twelve per cent. per annum, besides carrying out extensions of the system and accumulating a Reserve Fund of two lakhs. Nearly every pie of the allotted dividends goes into the pockets of shareholders who have no other interest in the City which provides a handsome return for their capital. We freely admit that the enterprise and management of the Company deserve every acknowledgment, but they have been amply rewarded, and when the opportunity offers for the claims of the community to be put forward the Corporation have every right to drive the best bargain they can.

That has been the point which has exercised the Committee. Unable, much as the majority of them would desire, to recommend the immediate purchase of the system they have looked to obtaining the best terms possible for the Corporation. The Tramway Company, calculating their net receipts, after payment of working expenses, as net profits, estimate the present cost of the system under the terms of the Act at 99 and a quarter lakhs. The Corporation, making allowance for the payment of interest to debenture-holders calculate the cost at 80 and a half lakhs, though they consider it safer to accept for the purposes of their report the Company's figures. But believing that the Corporation would hesitate in present circumstances to undertake such a heavy expenditure they were prepared to recommend the renewal of the concession to the Company for another seven years. It was a condition of course, that the Company's offer to adopt electric traction on the overhead system should be carried out. Under the terms of the existing contract the Corporation receive an annual payment of Rs. 50,000 as track rent, but the Committee considered that more equitable terms should be insisted upon in the interests of the city. The offer of the Company has, however, been formally withdrawn before that conclusion was arrived at and while they expressed their desire to give the lessees the preference in any new concession the Committee provided, as well as they could, for the eventuality of purchase by passing the recommendation in favour of an extension of the municipal powers of borrowing. Government, they propose, should be asked to pass a Special Act at once empowering the City Council to raise the loan required for the purchase. The renewal of the existing Company's lease or the direct purchase of the undertaking are, however, not only courses open to the Corporation. There are other bidders for the Tramway System, and between them the Municipality ought to be able to arrange a fair bargain on behalf of the citizens. Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. offered to buy out the existing Company for eighty lakhs of rupees. That amount is, of course, much less than the 99 and a quarter lakhs, at which the American directors set the price of their concern, and they decline to entertain the offer. They even refuse to name a price to private bidders, apparently being unwilling to sell unless bought out by the Corporation on the terms of the Act. Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., then approached the Corporation with an offer of co-partnership, undertaking to find eighty lakhs if the Municipality would assist them with the amount over that sum necessary for the purchase. They asked for a concession to run for fifty years, the purchase price to be paid by the Municipality at the end of that time being the value of the lines and plant, without compensation for good-will. Under the terms of the present Act the value of good-will, which is calculated at twenty-one years' purchase, works out at much more than half the total price of the undertaking to the Municipality. Another condition of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.'s offer was that they should be granted a licence for an electric light and power undertaking. By a subsequent offer the same firm have undertaken to pay the whole amount of purchase required by the Act, subject to obtaining a lease for fifty years and to their success in floating a company for the purpose of raising the necessary funds. The main objection to this otherwise favourabe offer appears to be in regard to the term of the lease, which the Committee consider too long. But this bid does not exhaust the proposals before the Corporation. Mr. H. K. Gordon, the Agent and General Manager of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company and formerly Manager of the Bank of Bengal has placed his services at the disposal of the Corporation, and has undertaken to raise money in London providing a thirty years' lease and a monopoly of the electric lighting business be given to the syndicate which may buy up the tramways.

The result of the various negociations so far has been that the Committee have left matters open until the 12th February next with the view of making the best terms. they can. They recommend that the Tramway Company be asked to make a firm offer of the conditions on which they would be prepared to accept a continuance of the concession on the understanding that at the end of the new period the Corporation should have the option of purchase on payment of the full value only without compensation for good-will. In any proposal that is made the conversion of the system into one of electric traction within three years has to be provided for. To Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. they reply that the term of fifty years is considered too long and that they be asked to make a firm offer of their proposal, on the understanding that electric traction should be introduced within three years. In reference to Mr. H. K. Gordon's offer it is recommended that he be employed on behalf of the Corporation to make inquiries and conduct negociations in London with a view to obtaining offers for the purchase of the tramways. Definite proposals have to be submitted by Mr. Gordon by the 12th February, the same date that is fixed for determination of the terms to be stated by the Tramway Company and Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. There is certainly no lack of capital available for concerns so remunerative as the Bombay tramways, and if Mr. Gordon obtain the money on the conditions he states the terms would be the most favourable of those now before the Corporation for they would be twenty years better than those of Messrs Killick, Nixon. It remains to be seen, however, what proposals the Tramway Company and the other bidders may make by the specified date in February. Immediate and sole Municipal control appears to be out of the question, but what the Corporation have to do is to prevent the transference from private hands becoming absolutely impossible in the future. The Committee seem to have had that point in mind in drawing up the report. And if with that object it be necessary to induce another financial Syndicate to buy out the present Company we should prefer to see British capitalists assuming the enterprise, for in that event local capital would, undoubtedly, have a share in the undertaking. The Committee is to be complimented on the masterly manner in which it has dealt with a complicated problem.

THE "Pioneer's" special correspondent on the North-West Frontier describes the improved defences of the Malakand and Chakdara. The railway has been carried to Dargai, and thence to the Malakand *Kotal* is a distance of seven miles. The new graded road runs parallel to the old Buddhist road, which has been opened out and there is considerable traffic over both the routes. The railway will doubtless in a few years be continued to Chakdara, an extension that will involve a tunnel through the Malakand *Kotal*. The Malakand position now differs considerably from that which received the attacks of the tribesmen over three years ago. The site of the North Camp outside the jagged edged "bowl" is now unoccupied, and there is no longer any need to hold the ground within the bowl. A repetition of the attack by rifle fire from the rim of the crater which harassed the garrison in 1897 has been made impossible. Two strong block-houses have been built on the precipitous hill, called "Gibraltar," which commands the graded road to Khar, the Crater and the water nullah. From these block-houses effective rifle-fire can be employed in four directions. Double-storeyed stone barracks have been erected as a fort on Castle Rock; this being the most advanced of the defences in the direction of the Buddhist road, which was formerly a weak point. A strong picquet is stationed on the road and the path is closed every evening by barbed wire entanglements. The main defences rise from the *Kotal* by steps to the fort, strongly built on a commanding eminence. Where the defences have had to be expanded to provide accommodation a line of breastworks has been put up and barbed wire has been freely used. The normal garrison is now only a battalion of infantry, which has to hold the main defensive line, the block-houses and an outwork known as Maxim Point, which commands the water-supply. There are reserve water tanks in every defensive work and the supply is constantly renewed. With a few nine-pounders and several Maxims adding to its strength the position is declared to be impregnable against the greatest horde of tribesmen that could assemble. In the case of an attack from the Swat Valley all the approaches would be swept by fire and our troops would be in absolute security behind stone walls instead of having to fight in the open behind breast-works. Chakdara is distant ten miles from the Malakand *Kotal* and is reached by a good road. The fort and outworks are described as now so complete in their defensive strength that it would require a revival of even a stronger fanaticism than that excited by the mad Mullah to place its garrison even in temporary danger. Two sets of stone-built barracks, loopholed and perfectly defensible, now serve as links between the formerly isolated signalling tower and the fort. The latter stands on a high rocky knoll commanding the crossing of the river and the valley with the road to Dir. The ground has been cleared, a loopholed wall connects the bridge with the fort gate and an enclosure for the cavalry detachment and stores is also strongly protected. Maxim and rifle-fire would effectually prevent an attacking force getting to close quarters. In 1897 Chakdara was successfully defended by a garrison of about 200 men against a horde of tribesmen who lost 2,000 in their repeated assaults. The defence to-day, would be much easier for while the position has been vastly strengthened the garrison has been raised to over 400.

THE best indication of the passing away of the conditions consequent on famine is the general tendency of prices to become easier, and this is noticeable in almost every province, according to the last Government reports. The North-East Monsoon is giving good rain on the east coast of Madras, where standing crops are thriving almost everywhere, except in Cuddapah, which is in somewhat a parlous condition. In a very limited area slight rain has fallen in the Bombay Presidency, but it is urgently needed for late sown autumn crops or for spring cultivation in parts of Gujarat, Deccan and the Karnatak. In many districts standing autumn crops are withering, or have been damaged by blight, insects, rats or locusts. Prospects are good in Sindh and the Konkan, fair in Nasik, and generally moderate to poor elsewhere. A fall of rain would materially improve the condition of the land, and water-supplies are getting less, and in parts of Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar and Poona there is a growing scarcity. Harvesting of paddy and pressing of sugarcane is in progress in Bengal, but insects are damaging standing crops in Tipperah. The condition of crops in the North-Western Provinces is good ; the early sown crop has failed in Ghazipur, but fresh sowings have taken place and prospects are on the whole favourable. In the Punjab in Lahore, Umballa and Sialkot agriculturists have had a splendid harvest, and throughout this large province the general prospect is very satisfactory. Reaping of early paddy is in progress in Burma, and cotton-picking is proceeding in the Central Provinces, but the crops would be aided with dew, which is as yet only slight in the mornings. Although famine was as severe here as in any other part of India the people are recovering, and relief work is being still further restricted. The chief want of Assam is rain in the plain districts, and it is also needed in Mysore and Hyderabad. The probable outturn of crops in Central India is assumed to be "good," and in Rajputana the ryots will have a good harvest.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden at noon on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Saturday next.

SIXTEEN European drivers have been entertained at home for employment on the Burma Railways, each on a salary of Rs. 150, *plus* overtime.

ANOTHER village, Gosal, with a population of 494, has been attacked with plague. The village is a previously infected one, the disease having appeared there in April last.

ON the arrival of the Maymyo train at Mandalay, the other day, a second-class European passenger was arrested by the Railway Police for assaulting the station-master of Maymyo, and taken to the police guard.

IN Kashmir, excluding Srinagar, 70 cases and 38 deaths from cholera occurred between the 20th and 26th November. In Srinagar there were nine cases and five deaths. No reports have been received from Jammu.

THE plague is also reported to have broken out at the village of Lahri Khurd in the Zafarwal tahsil of the Sialkot district. This tahsil adjoins the infected tahsil of Shakargarh in the district of Gurdaspur. Lahri Khurd is a small village of 250 souls only.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 20th October, amounted to 8,455, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 805. The total earnings from 1st July to 20th October were Rs. 1,42,890, showing an increase of Rs. 78,244.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 20th October, amounted to Rs. 4,241, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 303. The total earnings from 1st July to 20th October were Rs. 65,682, showing an increase of Rs. 8,194.

THE traffic receipts for the week ending 3rd November, 1900, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 80,755 and for goods, etc., Rs. 80,782, making altogether Rs. 1,61,537, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 156. During the corresponding week in 1899, the receipts were Rs. 1,35,702, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 132.

THE revised estimates of expenditure on famine relief in Madras in 1900-1901 show that the total expenditure was only Rs. 90,000, compared with a Budget Estimate of over Rs. 3 lakhs. Pending the issue of orders on the question of the credit of recoveries from the sale of weavers' cloths, these estimates will be retained. For 1901-1902 the estimate of Rs. 5,000 is sanctioned, for flood charges only, as no data are available from which any estimate can be framed of the probable expenditure for the relief of distress.

THE Mysore Government has sanctioned, as a tentative measure, the Bangalore City Municipality's proposal to levy a water-tax at 3 per cent. on the rental value of all occupied buildings and premises in the City of Bangalore, with the observation that such rate shall be liable to enhancement, if, after the experience of a year, the proceeds be found insufficient to enable the Municipal Commissioner to meet the annual charges on account of the water-supply of the Bangalore City. The tax will be levied with effect from the current official year.

NEWS has reached Rangoon that Major J. H. Sellick, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Mandalay, died last Wednesday. The deceased entered the medical service fourteen years ago. After a brief period of military duty he went to Burma as Civil Surgeon, Katha, from which time he had acted as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jails on various occasions. He went to Mandalay as Civil Surgeon little over two months ago. Shortly after his arrival there he was laid up with an abscess on the liver. Deceased was buried with military honours, two hundred men of the 4th Burma Battalion, with the band of the regiment, forming the escort.

A marriage has been arranged between the Hon. Geoffrey Mills, youngest son of the late Lord Hillingdon, Aide-de-Camp to Sir Arthur Havelock, Governor of Madras, and Grace Victoria, only daughter of Mr. Justice Boddam, of the High Court of Judicature, Madras.

THE King of Wurtemburg has acceded to the request of Baron von Mittnacht, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, to be relieved of his post on the ground of failing health, and has appointed Baron von Soden, Chief of His Majesty's private Cabinet, to the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

A TELEGRAM dated Shanghai the 3rd instant says that during the preceding fortnight 5,500 bales of Indian yarns, and 11,600 Japanese and Chinese yarns, were sold there, the rate of exchange in Bombay being quoted at Rs. 219-8 annas per 100 taels.

THE Marquis of Salisbury has forwarded to Sir Alfred Newton, the late Lord Mayor, the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Medjidieh, which the Khedive has conferred upon him as a souvenir of his visit to the city, and has informed Sir Alfred that Her Majesty has been pleased to give him permission to accept and wear the decoration.

NEWS FROM SINGAN-FU.

THE PROSPECTS OF PURSUIT.

A NOBLE CHINESE GOVERNOR.

HEROISM OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

THE Rev. Evan Morgan has arrived in England from Singan-Fu, the present headquarters of the Chinese Court, after working in China for 16 years. With Mr. Madeley, who also fled with him to the coast, he was among the last foreigners left in Singan-Fu. All the other missionaries had fled at the desire of the Governor of Shensi, when the Edict arrived from Peking ordering the massacre of all foreigners. Messrs. Morgan and Madeley determined to remain through the trouble, but finally were compelled to leave.

When we left the present headquarters of the Empress Dowager, said Mr. Morgan to Reuter's representative, Boxers were busily distributing literature and placards. The Boxers in Shensi were of quite a different type from those in the other provinces, and the agitation was being fomented by a dozen well-dressed and eminently respected people disguised as travelling distributors of medicine. Previous to their arrival a local branch of the "Elder Brethren" Society had been manufacturing swords, and giving us great uneasiness. On our departure from the capital of Shensi we were joined by a number of refugee missionaries from country stations. We travelled across Shensi, Honan, and Hupei to Hankau.

Our chief anxiety on the journey was while passing through the bitterly hostile province of Honan. At the first town we entered in that province we found the mission houses burnt, and we had been warned that we should be killed, as orders to that effect had been issued, but owing to the absence of the local official we got through without molestation. We had many narrow escapes, were stoned on various occasions in Hupei, and a night attack on our boats was prepared at Fan Cheng, but eventually we reached Hankau alive. We had a wonderful escape, which was due entirely to Tuan, the Governor of Shensi, and to Chang Chien Tung, the Viceroy of the Hu Provinces. A party of missionaries trying to reach our town in their flight from the Boxers were all murdered, and their bodies thrown into the Yellow River, and Mr. Robertson, who came with us from Singan-Fu had had such terrible experiences in crossing Shansi that his condition was pitiable.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC FORT.

The only foreigners now left near Singan-Fu, or indeed, in Shensi, are a number of Roman Catholic missionaries, who have established themselves in a kind of fort, containing their chapel, etc., and are protected by cannon and, it is said, machine guns. They are mostly Italians, and in addition to the twenty men, there are probably a dozen nuns. Probably Father Hugh, of London, is in this fort. In Shansi, with the exception of the very few foreigners who escaped in the early days of the trouble, practically every man, woman, and child has been murdered. All told, certainly a hundred British, Americans, and Swedes have been butchered by orders of Yuh-sien.

How different has been the conduct of the Governor of Shensi, a brave, noble, friendly man, who, at the risk of his own life, saved us. Note should be taken of his name by the allied authorities, and, if he does not lose his head, he should receive the fullest recognition. This Governor, Tuan, is related to the now notorious Prince of that name, and is a great friend of the Empress. He was a strong Reform man, and for this was exiled by the Empress to govern Shensi. He it was who, according to Chinese report, smuggled into the Palace in Peking, in theatrical boxes, European clothes for the Emperor at the time of the last *coup d'etat*. Had it not been for his self-sacrificing conduct, not one of us would have escaped, and the horrible story of Shansi would have been repeated in Shensi. From the beginning he disclaimed all sympathy with the Boxer movement, and promised to protect us as long as possible. When unable to do so longer he would tell us to leave, and would give us an escort to the coast. He was determined, he said, to maintain peace in his province, and this he faithfully carried out. He wept and was completely broken down when he received the proclamation ordering the murder of all the foreigners, as he knew fully well what it meant for his country. Not only did he refuse to publish the proclamation, but he warned the foreigners, most of whom left under his own escort shortly afterwards. Subsequently, on my suggestion he captured thirty of the "Elder Brethren Society" men in Singan-fu, and of these six were beheaded and twenty-four kept in prison. Although the city was now probably full of Boxers, not one dared to show his hand for fear of the Governor. So far did he carry out his righteous policy that the Boxers even struck up notices in his own Yamen that he would suffer death for protecting the foreigners. Since I have left he has been degraded, and probably by this time he has left his head. To him every escaped foreigner from Shensi, Shansi, and Kansu owes his life.

ABOUT SINGAN-FU.

Speaking of Singan-fu itself Mr. Morgan said :

In this ancient and important city there is, as in Peking, an inner or imperial city, which was in centuries gone by the abode of the Court. A few Manchus live there now, and the old walls remain, but within it is a scene of desolation. So far as I know, the only possible dwelling-place for the Court to-day would be the Governor's Yamen. Ever since the Japanese War, there has been some talk in Singan-fu of the Court being removed to that city, but I do not imagine that under present conditions the Imperial Court can long remain there, and in view of a possible movement of the Allies upon Singan-fu, the Emperor and his Court will doubtless escape to the capital of Szechan. There are many reasons why the city should not be made the permanent Imperial capital, and it is in some respects curious that it has been chosen. Ordinarily, the province is too poor and too subject to drought to maintain the necessary army with the Court, and letters received this week by me state that a terrible famine is raging, and that all who can are leaving the place. The population was then in a state of panic, thousands of people had left, or were leaving, the city, and unless rain fell the country would be denuded of people by the 8th moon (Sept. Oct.) Other reasons why it is unlikely that the Court intends to remain in Singan-fu are that the population is largely Mohammedan, and always likely to give trouble, and that, unlike other provinces, Shensi is the dumping ground of refugees from other parts of the Empire, and has therefore a very mixed population.

In view of the great hold that the Reform movement has in the province, it is curious that the Empress should have elected to go there.

I have already pointed out the enlightened views of the Governor. Beyond this many of the literate and wealthy people are distinctly friendly, and ready to receive foreign civilization. When an attack was imminent at San Yuen 90 li from the capital, and the town was in great tumult the leading gentry as well as soldiers came to us, and in offering their sympathy expressed their horror at what their countrymen were doing in Peking. In fact, some who have been to Peking speak of the general backwardness of the place, as compared with Singan-fu. Both in San Yuen and Singan-fu, an immense trade is carried on in translations of foreign scientific and political books, all of which are eagerly bought and read. In fact, the place is a great centre of the Reform movement. But, on the other hand, Shensi may be regarded as a very safe refuge from foreigners. To approach Singan-fu by any practical road, the great Pass of Tung Kuan must be first taken and held. As this pass commands the province east, north, and south, its value is immense. When I was last there, it was held by about 200 Chinese soldiers, but it is doubtful if they would seriously attempt to hold Singan-fu against an allied force.

There are indications that a move to Singan-fu is in contemplation, and it is a fact that the authorities have carefully detailed reports as to the route, etc. If Hankau were occupied by a strong force, it would not be difficult to reach the Court's hiding place, and even if the Empress decided to make the 21 days' journey to the Szechuam capital, it would not be more difficult for the allies to reach there. at any rate, the question of a march to Singan-fu has been seriously discussed. The German move on Kalgan and the combined march down the Grand Canal into Honan, seem to point to this. The route from Hankau, though long and slow is through perfectly flat country and presents no great difficulties with the exception of the Tung Kuan Pass. The route from Shantung via Honan Fu also converges at Tung Kuan, but is easy to travel. The road from Kalgan via Tai Yuen Fu, and that from Pao Ting Fu, also go through the Pass.

"A LITTLE FOREIGN CHILD."

"I have," said Mr. Morgan in conclusion, "got news through from Tai-Yuen-Fu since the great massacre there. My letters state that after the murders a batch of 50 native Christians were called before the Governor, who told them to recant or to die. The Christians, unsupported as they were by the presence of any of their white friends did not hesitate for a moment, but shouted out, 'Kai Tao'—'Kill us'—we have nothing more to say.' In other parts of Shansi the native Christians are still being hunted, tortured, and killed. An affecting piece of news has reached me that a high Chinese official had arrived at Pu Chow Fu, on the banks of the Yellow River, from Tai-Yuen Fu, and that he had with him a little foreign child whom he had rescued from the general massacre. Who this child may be will be a matter of painful interest to any who had friends in Tai-Yuen-Fu."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

OUR LOSSES NEAR BRONKHORST-SPRUIT.

LORD ROBERTS'S FAREWELL TO THE ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PLAGUE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The losses suffered by General Paget's force near Bronkhorstspruit were as follows:—

Colonel Lloyd of the West Ridings killed.

Nine officers wounded, thirteen men killed and 59 wounded.

The Boers lost heavily.

Lord Roberts, in his farewell Army Order, testifies to the courage and humanity of the troops. The campaign, he says, has been unique in the annals of war and he has learnt much which will greatly help him in his future work of perfecting the Army.

No deaths have occurred in South Africa since it has been medically controlled. This is attributed to the Yersin inoculation.

The remainder of Lumsden's Horse sail in the Atlatian to-day.

Thirty remain behind in the Johannesberg Constabulary, fifteen have received civil appointments, and twenty-five privates have got commissions.

MR. KRUGER'S MOVEMENTS.

It is stated that Mr. Kruger will not visit Vienna and Rome, from which capitals he has received messages similar to the one he received from Berlin.

The "Morning Post" says it is understood that the appeal to Queen Wilhelmina to propose arbitration has been abandoned.

In political circles in Berlin, it is believed that the rebuff to Mr. Kruger marks the beginning of a new era in the Anglo-German relations.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN SOUTHERN PERSIA.

Russia has appointed several new Consuls in Southern Persia and is negotiating for an increase in the Cossack forces there.

NEW PACIFIC CABLE.

Government has accepted a tender for the new Pacific Cable to cost £1,795,000 to be completed in 1902.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Gully has been unanimously re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

THE COMING PARLIAMENT.

Her Majesty the Queen's Speech will be delivered on Thursday.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

President McKinley, in his message to Congress, says that America's friendly relations with Great Britain continue.

He emphasizes the need of a definite demarcation of the Alaskan boundary.

With regard to the massacres in China, he demands the full punishment of the real culprits within rational limits, and suggests that compensation be partly payable by increased guarantees of security of foreign rights, opening China to the commerce of the world, and declares that the influence of Japan as a factor in promoting the general interests of peace, order and fair commerce cannot be over-estimated.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Captain Baynes, 2nd Bombay Lancers, now in South Africa, is appointed A.-D.-C. to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in Bombay.

PROBABLE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SOMALIS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Referring to Reuter's message to-day nothing has yet been settled as regards the punitive force proceeding to Somaliland, but probably a wing of a native infantry regiment and details from Aden will be sent.

THE RECORDS THEFT CASE.

DELINQUENTS SENTENCED.

POONA, Dec. 4.

The Hon'ble Mr. Aston delivered judgment in the case in which Rungu Hanmunt, Record-keeper in the Sholapur District Court, stood charged with the theft of certain documents from the Court's records and Swami Rao, Sheristadar of the same court, with Aurangabadker, a sowcar, with aiding and abetting the offence and receiving the documents. The case occupied the attention of the court and four assessors for more than two months. The evidence and documents produced in the case were voluminous. The judge found all the accused guilty of the offences with which they were charged. The first two accused were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each, and the third to four years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000, or in default to undergo a further rigorous imprisonment for six months.

DEPARTURE OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander A. J. Marsuck, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with the left wing, 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers and details, consisting of 10 officers, 1 warrant officer, 474 men, rank-and-file, 5 women, 8 children, 25 public and 29 private followers and 2 horses. The following is the list of officers on board:—Major V. C. H. Lyons; Captains H. A. Walker and E. S. Hill; Lieutenants C. H. Crichton, C. A. H. Palairat and N. W. Gardner; 2nd-Lieutenants R. E. Alston and W. G. T. Currie, all of the Royal Fusiliers; Major M. Bent, Staff Regiment; and Lieutenant E. F. Carroll, R. A. M. Corps.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

AN ACT OF VANDALISM AT PEKING.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The French and Germans with the approval of Count Waldersee are removing the bronze astronomical instruments from the famous Peking observatory.

Their action is much criticized.

Count Waldersee cables that the Kalgan column has returned to Peking, after hoisting the German flag at the Ming tombs, and punishing the adjacent villages.

The expedition has been very successful and resulted in driving several thousand Chinese regulars with two Generals into Shansi.

It is rumoured that the Germans have lost twenty killed and many wounded west of Paotingfu in a fight against 2,500 Boxers.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Dec. 3.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oceania arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Galconda left here yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pulawan arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lochiel left here yesterday afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Maria Valerie, from Trieste, to Japan, sailed from Colombo on the morning of the 3rd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 4 16-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 15-16 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 9-16
Bar Silver	29 3-4

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

CHICAGO DEGREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly lend me a little space for this letter in your journal.

The public mind is tried to be poisoned by ex-parte publications against the Chicago M.D. Now a few words about them. In consequence of advertisements that a Chartered Medical College will grant medical degrees to moral and deserving candidates, many medical students bona-fide applied for the degree and got it. From my own case I have reason to believe that the grant was made after an inquiry and a "viva voce" examination in each case. I fail to see what guilt can be imputed to the recipients who bona-fide received the grant without knowing the alleged antecedents of their "alma mater." I had seen a duly certified copy of the charter of "The Independent," which gave the college unlimited powers to hold examinations and grant medical degrees. The charter did not prescribe any standard for the examination. In America and on the Continent only the M.D. degree is in existence; no distinctions as in Great Britain as Fellows, Licentiates, Members and Doctors. The American Government although they have imputed fraud to this institution for an indefinitely long time, have granted it charters after charters under different names. In one of my letters to the State Board of Health I have stated that I have no good opinion of a Government that goes on making grants to fraudulent men and then cry each time oh! they are frauds. Even though so much cry was raised against "The Independent" the American Government took away this charter and granted it that of "The Metropolitan." The *Times* published a vituperative editorial in May, 1899, against "The Independent." This was replied to by the college but the "Times" did not publish the reply. I hope the editor will publish it now. The doctors who abuse the recipients show narrow motives that do them the least credit. By this conduct they injure their own cause and advance that of the Chicago M. D.s, who all have received the same liberal medical education that these doctors can boast of.—Yours, &c.,

RUSTAM M. MEHRVAID,
B. A., LL.B., M. D.

Bombay, December 3.

THE HEJAZ RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We have been hearing for the past few months that his Imperial Majesty Gazi Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan II. has undertaken the great task of constructing a railway line throughout Hejaz—a line which will commence from the port of Jedda, and passing through the Holy Cities of Mecca and Medina connect the populous province of Syria to Hejaz. It is, indeed, a project most noble and unique in its conception and useful to the whole Islamic world. The sufferings of the Mahomedan pilgrims visiting the Holy Places in Arabia and other inconveniences incidental to a long journey, will be events of past history as soon as this railway line is completed.

Now, as it is contemplated by his Majesty the Sultan that the funds for the construction of this line should come out of the public subscriptions raised from Mahomedan communities, taking a religious interest in the construction of this line, and as Mr. Mahomed Hassan Khan Effendi, who came to Bombay from Mecca, a few days ago to explain the benevolent object of the scheme, has been staying with Mr. Abdulla Miyan Khandwani, and is ready to give any further particulars that may be asked from him. It is high time for the Bombay Mahomedans to call a public meeting of the Mahomedans and appoint a general committee for the collection and remission of a substantial quota of monetary support on behalf of the Bombay Mahomedans. Mr. Mahomed Hassan Khan Effendi has specially come to Bombay on behalf of the Sheriff of Mecca to explain the details of this scheme, so fruitful of future good to the Islamic world. The question of remitting money direct to the Constantinople committee, or through any other channel will entirely rest on the wishes of the Mahomedans subscribing to this Fund. The utility of the scheme is its own advocate and no golden words are required to praise a praiseworthy object.—Yours, &c.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Harrington to be Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Addis Abbeba, and Captain A. Duff to Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Addis Abbeba. Up to the present Colonel Harrington has been British Agent only. His promotion to the rank of Consul-General is an indication of the growing importance of Anglo-Abyssinian relations.

Dr Louis Sambon, and Dr. S. Low, the two medical men from the London School of Tropical Diseases who went out last May to the Roman Campagna to live there in a mosquito-proof hut through the summer, have returned to London. Both are in good health, and did not suffer in the least degree from fever, notwithstanding the fact that they stayed in the most malarial part of the Campagna—a spot near Ostia, where they were surrounded by a fever-stricken population. The "Scotsman" hears that Dr. Sambon and Dr. Low have made abundant notes on the life-history and habits of the mosquito, and that the results of their observations promise to add considerably to our knowledge of the insects, of which they have obtained a large number of specimens.

SUNDAY CALLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It appears to me that both "A Lady of Quality" and a "Madam Sahib's Husband" have overlooked one important factor in Sunday calling, and are unnecessarily troubling themselves. I allude to the simple-minded bachelor. Mr. Johnston is, no doubt, well-meaning in his endeavour to uphold Sunday calling, but Sunday being the only day in the week on which the bachelor can have a sleep from 12 to 2 after rising early for hunting or biking, or enjoy a late breakfast with his friends about the same hour, or go out for a day's shooting during the season, I think there is very little likelihood of his foregoing these pleasures on Sunday for the sake of a hot drive to Malabar Hill to go through the ordeal of calling at the most trying time of the day.

No, dear "Lady of Quality" no "Madam Sahib's Husband," rest from 12 to 2 on Sunday, or take your breakfast in peace with your wife at the same hour. The bachelor will not trouble you.—Yours, &c.,

A SIMPLE-MINDED ONE.

P. S.—I do hope we are not being rude to one another.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Personally I am obliged to Mr. Johnston for having introduced this subject and to you for having given space for its discussion. So far public opinion seems to be against the desecration of the sacred hearth of domesticity on the only rest day of the week. I can quite well understand the feelings of a "Mem-Sahib's Husband" and of many another mem-sahib's husband in wishing to have full run of his own house during his leisure. Calling is a horrible nuisance to those who have to call but not by any means an infliction on those who are called upon. Except that one has to sit the hottest part of the day in one's best bib and tucker it is a pleasant relief to receive a call from anyone one likes, and when time becomes really monotonous, to receive even a caller one doesn't like, provided he, she or it, brings something new in frocks, or the latest morsel of information "purely personal." I have learnt more of my neighbours and their friends, their families and family secrets and histories, their bank balances and "affaires" during the orthodox ten minutes of a morning call than in a whole week of band-nights at the Yacht Club. I have learnt more of Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkyns, her frocks, her little ways, and the ancestors and relatives she never had during five minutes' tete a tete with her own bosom friend than I should otherwise have learnt in a life-time. I have learnt from Mr. De Montmorency Jones, the grass-widower, all about his matrimonial misadventures, and how he came to marry someone else when all the time he was in love with me and lots of things besides, in the few brief seconds he spent "shooting his cards" than he could possibly have told me under any other circumstances. But on none of these occasions were they Sunday calls. Sundays one has one's husband at home and one does not want callers on that day, for to some of mine, I really fear, his naturally brusque manner would become positively rude. At times he can be extremely unpleasant as little Mr. Cadsby knows! No; Sunday calls would be far too prosaic for me. There would be no romance, no gossip, no what you men call "feminine amenities," if Sunday calling came into vogue. Let us keep our Sundays for our friends and anybody we like and the hubby likes. Let us see if we cannot hit upon some other plan. There is a dear little place called Matheran nor far from here, and one of its superintendents struck the lucky expedient of putting up a big board at the Gymkhana. On one side is inscribed "Calls Paid" and on the other side "Calls Returned" and this is how it works. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkinflop are there and you feel you must call on them. So you take your cards, "Mr. and Mrs. Pelican Smith," and with a lead pencil write in the corner "For Mr. and Mrs Jenkinflop" and put them in the tape which crosses and recrosses the board. Two or three days after, at latest, you find on the side of calls returned—"Mr. and Mrs. Jenkinflop" and in pencil "For Mr. and Mrs. Pelican Smith." Leave out the "for" if you are lazy or indifferent. But this plan might be applied to Bombay. Put up a board along the hall of the Yacht Club in the same way. It would do excellently well and indeed men have already adopted the plan as regards one another—in all the clubs I hear. The cards would be quite safe and no one would play pranks with such as are unclaimed before 8 o'clock at which hour the hall-porter might remove the cards to replace them next afternoon. To carry the idea still further similar boards might be put up at the Gymkhanas. This is not altogether a new idea, as I say, being merely, as I am informed, a proposal to expand one which prevails at the Bachelors' Clubs. It would do away with many a pleasant relief of the daily monotony of staying at home. But it would economise time, trouble, horse-flesh and rubber-tyres, to say nothing of smart gowns, frills and chiffon. If you wish to modify it let ladies call at our bungalows between 5 and 6 and men go to clubs as suggested.—Yours, &c.,

ERMYNTRUDE DE LONGLIST.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You were good enough a few days ago to publish a letter from me on the above subject. It has attracted a certain amount of attention and I have been somewhat surprised at the number of men who have expressed to me their approval of the suggestion. I am hardly yet in a position to know what the Bombay ladies think of it except that those who have spoken to me on the matter have been kind enough to say that they are prepared to join with other ladies in offering better facilities for calling. But I shall be glad if you will allow me once more (and for the last time) to write you, for the purpose of removing a misapprehension that appears to exist in many minds.

Some ladies appear to think that Sunday calling will disturb their Sunday rest. I am quite sure that no lady can possibly appreciate a Sunday siesta to the same extent that a man does who has worked hard all the week, but when there are men willing to go to the trouble and expense of driving to Malabar Hill on Sundays to pay their respects is it really asking so very, very much of English ladies that they will show to English gentlemen, whose lot of life is cast in the same Oriental city as themselves, the simple courtesy of permitting them to leave their cards? The lady and her husband need not be disturbed if they do not want to personally receive visitors; a servant can be placed at the gate with a "not at home" box as is done in Simla and Calcutta. It may be that there are some who object *in toto* to Sunday calling on religious or other grounds. They can easily close their gates and not even permit the use of the box, but why should they object to others receiving visitors if they are disposed to do so?

And I may add that if 12 to 2 be unsuitable let the ladies choose their own hours.

The gist of my former letter was that while week-day calling is an impossibility to many business and professional men, Sunday calling is not recognized, and I was merely advocating a system which has been adopted with success elsewhere.—Yours, &c.,

J. C. R. JOHNSTON.

December 4.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I give my views on Sunday calling? It is a difficult subject to deal with in Bombay, for not alone are the distances great between the settlements of those sections of society, who cannot possibly make each other's acquaintance without the formality of a call, but hills intervene and horses don't like hills when they have garis to pull, and they take time, *i. e.*, both hills and horses do. Of course you will say, distances and difficulties are the same on Sundays as on week-days. Well not quite.

I myself like callers, Sunday or Monday. My husband loves his quiet Sunday, indeed he wants it very quiet. I don't say that he does not sometimes hunt in the morning but he takes fairly prolonged rest and will not be disturbed at any price. A late breakfast and a nice book prelude it. I find I have to employ my leisure not in chatting to him and making him feel that I am the chief comfort and ornament of his peaceful home, but in bringing up to date my pet hobby, stamps or in writing up my correspondence, &c. Church time comes and we go, either both or one-half or the other. I trust the whole entity is seldom absent. But there is plenty of time for callers. They might come from 12 to 2, or from 4-30 to 6 at the cheerful tea hour when they would be welcome and not interfere in the least with the day's enjoyment, indeed if they were pleasant they would add to it.

As for calling distracting church-goers, it need not. Those who call on Malabar Hill ladies can attend the Hill Church and those who call in the Fort have the Cathedral Service at 6-30, so that religious and social duties can be performed in succession.

The hours from 12 to 2 may be more orthodox, but young men, and old too, on a Sunday love a lounge and a lounge suit, their Sunday best requires time for the transformation scene. So my idea is that to establish Sunday afternoon calling in Bombay would solve the difficulty, oppress no one and give gentlemen who are at work all the week an opportunity of discharging their social debts. Excuse my want of condensing power, and do not exercise too much of your skill on this letter.—Yours, &c.,

GOOD AFTERNOON.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

THE DHRANGADHRA INVESTITURE.

THE RAJA'S REPLY.

Our correspondent writes:—After the Political Agent had addressed the Raj Saheb and the assembled Chiefs, the Daftardar read a Gujarati translation of the same. His Highness then read his reply as follows:—

Colonel Kennedy,—I thank you heartily for the honour you have done me by your presence here this day, and I am especially indebted to you for the trouble you have taken in coming down from Rajkote, leaving your numerous duties, to install me on the gadi of my ancestors. While expressing my pleasure and indebtedness to you, I cannot refrain from expressing my regret for the absence of Colonel Hunter, who has ever since he knew me while at the Raj Kumar College, watched my career with friendly interest and guided the same with sound friendly advice. I take this opportunity of thanking you on behalf of myself and the members of my family for the tribute you have paid to the memory of my late lamented grandfather, whose career as a ruler has always met with the approval of the Agency Officers and Government. I have to thank the Government of India and the Bombay Government for the sympathy they have shown in the recent bereavement which my family has sustained, and I trust you will kindly convey my thanks to the respective Governments. I am thankful to you, Sir, for so forcibly pointing out to me the very onerous duties of the ruler of a Native State, and I may assure you it has made a deep impression on my mind, and I most sincerely acknowledge the good wishes and the valuable advice which you have conveyed to me in a short and sweet address. I have the good fortune to succeed to a gadi, which till now has been so ably held by my revered ancestors successively, and I shall try to keep up the continuity of their rule always bearing in mind the traditions of my house. Your mention of the Raj Kumar College revives the memory of the late Principal, Mr. Chester Macnaughten, who had made it the sole aim of his life to inculcate sound principles in the minds of his students. Indeed, I was not fortunate to be present, as you said, at Rajkote when his Excellency the Viceroy addressed the past and present students at the Raj Kumar College and the Chiefs of Kathiawar at the grand durbar, but I assure you I have studied with interest and care the two speeches, as I always do his Lordship's learned and instructive addresses to Chiefs on several occasions since his arrival in India, and I will bear in mind the extract to which you have so kindly drawn my attention. I am fully conscious that I obtain the reins of Government at a time when the financial condition of the State is at a very low ebb, and when a dire famine is succeeded by a bad year. But I assure you I will follow your good advice and exert myself to the utmost for years to come "in husbanding and nursing back the State into prosperity" by a careful and economical administration. I shall refrain from making promises as is customary for a Chief as to his future career, but I should rather say that I would like to be judged by my deeds than my words. But the one thing I have in my mind and I shall ever keep in mind, is the promotion of the happiness of the thousands of my subjects, whom I am now called upon to govern, and I assure you that I will ever look to their happiness and contentment as my best reward. In conclusion I sincerely thank you, Colonel Kennedy, for kindly presiding at this installation by the order of her Imperial Majesty's Government and to the Chiefs and representatives of States and to the ladies and gentlemen who have kindly taken part in to-day's proceedings.

A Gujarati translation of the speech was read by R. B. Sawailal, the Diwan of the State. Then the representatives of the State and other gentlemen and friends presented the poshaks (dress of honour) and other presents and offered their hearty congratulations, which the amiable Chief acknowledged. After this the assemblage was photographed. After distribution of attar and pan the darbar was dissolved, in the order in which it was formed. The Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent with Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Merewether were again photoed at the foot of the staircase in the courtyard, after which they left with the same escort, the Band playing as they left.

NUISANCES AT THE GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg you will allow me, through the medium of your columns, to draw the attention of the Health authorities to the vile nuisance for which the Government Dockyard is responsible. Every morning the road between the Presbyterian Church and the Bank of Bombay is blocked with working-men going to the Dockyard, and they are allowed to gather and wait where the road grows narrowest instead of being admitted by the Printing Works where means of access and egress might easily be provided for them. But this is a mild nuisance compared with the other—that arising from carelessness in the matter of burning waste or oil or whatever it is, and from the absence of any attempt on the part of those in charge of the practical departments to make the furnaces consume their own smoke. Directly opposite in addition to the Church is a large first-class hotel, two boarding-houses and other places of residence, which are filled each morning with the most foul odours, not merely with black smoke, and the thing has now become an intolerable nuisance. Fortunately for him, but unfortunately for those who suffer, the Director of Indian Marine lives out of the direct line of the smoke and smell and beyond that part of the street so he escapes both nuisances. If he cannot prevent the former he can the latter. Anyhow the Health Officer might send round an inspector that the Dockyard officials responsible may be treated as mill-owners occasionally are. If the Director would but fine the officials responsible he might save himself and the public much trouble and annoyance.—Yours, &c.,

T. G.

Apollo Street, Dec. 4.

ROYAL BOMBAY YATCH CLUB.

PROGRAMME OF SEASON, 1900-1901.

YACHTS.

Challenge Cup Races—February 2 and March 2 and 23.

Regatta—February 23 and 28 and March 1 and 2.

Hog Island Races—November 17, December 22, January 26, March 16, April 13 and May 11.

Ladies Steering Race—February 23.

Extraordinary Saturday H'caps—February 2 and 16 and March 23.

Ocean Race (to Bankote and back)—February 16, 17, 18 (a holiday) and 19. Entries to close on February 9. Four to enter or no race.

Standing and Reefing Races—February 8 and 15 and March 15 and 29. Details later.

Picnics—Kenneri, December 9 Janjira, December 31 and January 1 and 2, Bankote, February 17 and 18, Elephanta, February 24, Revedunda, March 3 and 4, Mandvi, March 31.

Ladies Tiffins at Hog Island—December 16, February 10 and April 28.

Manoeuvre in Company—March 8.

TOMTITS.

Class Races—Every Saturday throughout the Season. Also on January 1.

Ladies Steering race—February 26.

Single Handed Race (weather permitting)—March 4. Will not count points towards Season's Aggregate Cup.

SHIP'S BOATS.

Service Rig Races—November 24; December 1, 15 and 29; January 12 and 19; February 9 and 16; March 2, 9 and 30; April 6 and 27 and May 4.

Fancy Rig Races—December 8; January 5; February 2 and 23; March 23 and April 20.

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Yesterday afternoon the monthly meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held at the offices, Albert Buildings. Mr. S. Rebsch presiding. There were also present Brigadier-General Ventris, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. F. C. Rimington, C. T. Burke, Ibrahim Rahimtula, F. Gray, J. Sladen, J. Willcocks, D. E. Wacha, E. F. Macrae, Sassoon J. David and Dr. Viegas.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS ON HORNBY ROAD PLOT.

The Land Committee reported that they had considered a letter from the Engineer pointing out that the portion of the East and West cross road on the Hornby Road Plot, would pass through the Novelty Theatre, and stating that Rs. 2,004-14-8 accrue annually to the Board as ground-rent from the site occupied by the theatre and recommending that the portion of the proposed road intersecting that structure be left unmade for the present. The Committee were of opinion that the construction of this portion of the road might be postponed until applications for building sites are received necessitating the construction and that meantime this portion of the Hornby Road plot should be laid out in building sites as soon as possible.

The recommendation was adopted.

THE ACQUISITION OF PROPERTIES AT FIRST NAGPADA.

The Land Committee reported that they had considered a letter from Mr. Krishnarao Bhaskerji Rele offering to sell certain property in 1st Nagpada including lands and buildings for Rs. 6,045. They had accepted the offer.

The report was adopted.

A circular in reference to a letter from Messrs. Chunilal Ambaram and five others requesting that their properties at 1st Nagpada be excluded from acquisition had been sent round to the members of the Land Committee.

The Chairman said that as this was an important matter it was desirable that the circular should be sent to the Trustees who were not members of the Land Committee. The matter could then be considered at the next meeting.

This course was agreed to.

THE CENSUS OF THE CITY.

The resolution forwarded by Government in reference to the arrangements for taking the census of Bombay City next year was formally recorded.

Other business before the meeting was of a formal nature and the Board adjourned until Tuesday next.

ETYMOLOGY OF THE ENGLISH NAMES OF INDIAN PERFUMES.

The following is the full text of Sir George Birdwood's remarks on the etymology of the English names of Indian perfumes, referred to in our London correspondent's letter of 16th ultimo:—

The very names of these odoriferous substances, through all the transmutations they have undergone in their passage from East to West, are still traceable to their aboriginal Oriental designations. A very apt illustration of this was to be found in the trade name of liquid amber, or the "incense oil" of Java, "Rose malloes." What could be to the ear more English than this name? and at once more realistically and ideally descriptive of liquid amber? Yet it was but a trade folk corruption of its Sanskrit name *ras-mala* "perfume garland"; the name some of you may remember of a delightful book on one of the provinces of Western India published about fifty years ago by Mr. Justice Kinloch Forbes, of the Bombay Civil Service. This corruption reminds me of another most interesting one. The copal obtained from growing trees in East Africa is named in our trade lists, to discriminate it from so-called "fossil copal," found buried in the soil, "Jackass Copal"; which is a corruption simply, but a most appropriate corruption, of the native term "Shikasi," that is "fresh"-gathered copal. This shows that poetic sentiment and imagination have even more to do with folk etymologies than Grimm's mechanically acting "law."

Again "Gum Benjamin," which recalls the Persian name for "Bdellium" "bu-i-Jahudan," "perfume of the Jews," is simply a corruption of the name which the Arabs, so familiar with their native luban, or frankincense, gave to the balsamic resin of Styrax Benzoin when they first saw it in the marts of Java, *i.e.*, luban Jawi, *i.e.*, "frankincense of Java."

Frankincense means "pure" incense, while the etymology of the word "incense" proves it to be the same word as "sandal" in sandalwood. "Chandra" is the Sanskrit for shining, hence the Moon is called Chandra, and silver chandi, and "sandalwood" called also kapis, *i.e.*, "smoke"-wood, *i.e.*, "incense," is also called "chandanas," with the secondary meaning of "fragrant." The cognate Latin word is candere "to shine," with its derivatives, candidatus, "a suppliant for office, "clothed in white;" candescere "to become bright," "to glow;" incendere "to set on fire," and incensum "what is heated." So we see that not only "sandal" and "incense," but such English words as candle, kindle, candour are all, at root, one word, "sandal" coming to us directly through the Greek form Santalon of the Sanskrit chandanas.

"I have said that the Sanskrit for "sandalwood" is "kapis" "smoke" and the Sanskrit variant of this word "Kapur," given to the condensed vapour arising from the distillation of the wood of a species of laurel found in the Indian Archipelago becomes, through the Arabic, our English word "camphor." It is the same word radically as the Greek words kapnos "smoke," and kopros "dung," and the Latin cupido "insensate desire," and through other links as the Latin vapor "steam," from which two Latin words come respectively our familiar words Cupid, cupidity, &c; and through certain Celtic links, whiff. You see "the King of all the world" is etymologically but "a whiff of smoke."

There are two other closely cognate names on Mr. McDonald's list, which will greatly surprise those of you who are not accustomed to examine into the etymological roots of the plants growing in your gardens—"Rose" and "Verbena." Both words go back to an Aryan root, meaning "growing," "uprising," "upstanding." From the Armenian form of it, vareda "growing," comes the Armenian vard "a rose," the Greek rhiza "a root," radux "a branch," and rhodon "a rose"; the Latin radix "a root," radius "a staff," ramus "a branch," and rosa "a rose"; and throughout these Latin words, and certain German and Celtic links, such English words as radish, liquo-rice, ray, rash (an eruption), wurzel, wort, wart and or-chard; while from the Sanskrit forms—of the original Aryan root—vardhas "growing," and vardanhan "agrowing," comes the Persian verezda "grown," vardana "a walled town," the Latin verbena, "the branches of any plant held sacred," verberare "to birch," and urbs "a walled town," or "city"; and directly from these come our word "Verbena," vervain, urbane, etc.

One might go on for a year in this way and not exhaust the etymologies of Mr. McDonald's list; nor the pleasure given by our suddenly discovering the identity of things seemingly unconnected; and the essential unity which, everywhere in nature, and nowhere more than in language, underlies the multiplicity of phenomena.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

Excepting insignificant showers in four talukas of Dharwar and one of Kanara, there was no rain during the week ending the 24th November 1900 in any part of the Presidency. The continued absence of rain has led to further deterioration of the late sown kharif crops which are still in the ground. The season for rabi sowing has now generally ended and there are not likely to be any further sowings except with the assistance of irrigation. The reports received so far show that, exclusive of the area under irrigated crops, about 51 per cent. of the area reserved for rabi has been sown in Gujarat and about 57 per cent. in the Deccan. Rabi crops in the western tracts of the Deccan and in favoured situations elsewhere, or where helped by artificial irrigation, are generally fair but in the eastern tracts of the Deccan, where large areas are usually devoted to these crops, sowings have only been made to a partial extent and, where sown, the crops are withering from want of moisture and are not expected to yield more than a poor or very moderate outturn. The prices of the staple food-grains have slightly risen in Kaira, Thana and Ratnagiri; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary. Prices, compared with those of the corresponding week of 1899, are generally lower in Gujarat and the Deccan, but higher in the Karnatak.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	113,393	119,553
Dependants	22,871	22,777
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	118,773	97,975

The numbers on relief works, including dependants have increased to the extent noted below in the districts named, while they have decreased in the other districts:—Sholapur 9,117, Satara 197, Broach 152, Bijapur 66, and Poona 56. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have decreased except in Sholapur, which shows an increase of 217. Ten large works were closed during the week.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 9,10,200 for expenditure already incurred on various measures of relief in Khandesh; Rs. 50,000 for gratuitous village relief in Ahmednagar; Rs. 2,000 for improvement of the water-supply in the eastern talukas of the Poona District.

THE CORPORATION AND THE TRAMWAYS.

MUNICIPALIZATION OR A NEW CONCESSION?

The Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the application of the Bombay Tramway Company, for permission to substitute electric traction for horse traction issued their report yesterday. As the conversion from horse traction to electric traction on the overhead system would involve heavy expenditure, the Tramway Company had asked for an undertaking from the Corporation not to exercise the option given to them by Section 30 of the Tramway Act to purchase the Tramways on the 12th March 1901, and also not to exercise it for a period of 14 years from that date, and to allow the Company up to 12th March 1908 to convert their lines to mechanical traction.

ELECTRIC TRACTION.

In their report the Committee state—

As to the superiority of mechanical traction over horse traction there can hardly be two opinions. The change is, in the Committee's opinion, desirable in every way; but the Tramway Company's proposals were for a seven years' continuance of the concession they enjoy at present, with the option (not the obligation) of adopting mechanical traction within that period, and with a further concession for another seven years if the improved mode of traction was adopted; and the Committee had to consider whether they would be justified in recommending the Corporation to bind themselves to the Tramway Company in the way they proposed. The change in method of traction was certain to produce a great increase in profits, of which, rightfully, the Corporation should at least have a share by stipulating for an increase of track rent or in such other way as might seem convenient.

The Committee's deliberations have extended over a prolonged period, but an important matter like this, involving financial responsibilities of an extensive character, required careful thought and investigation. Some time was lost in a fruitless endeavour to obtain from the Company the particulars necessary for arriving at an approximately accurate estimate of the amount which the Corporation would require in the event of deciding to purchase. Further it was desirable to give an opportunity for proposals being submitted by any firms or Syndicates, who might be desirous of offering to take over the ownership and management of the Tramway, on conditions more favourable to the Corporation than those with the present Tramway Company. The Company declined to furnish such details as were required to enable the Committee to understand the Tramway Company's estimate of one crore of rupees as the probable cost to the Corporation of buying over the concern, and ultimately in a letter, dated the 16th October 1900, the Manager of the Bombay Tramway Company addressed the Commissioner as follows:—"No reply having been received from you to the application, dated the 19th July 1899, addressed to you by this Company requesting sanction to substitute electric traction for horse traction on its lines of tramway, I am instructed by my directors to withdraw and cancel the said application and I hereby do so."

In view of this withdrawal the question that remains for the consideration of the Corporation is whether the Tramway Company should be allowed to work on for another seven years without any obligation to give to the public the benefits of an improved mode of traction, and with the same distinctly unfavourable conditions as at present, which at the end of seven years will be even more unfavourable to the Corporation than now; or whether some endeavour should be made to obtain from them, or, failing them, from some other Company or Syndicate, better terms for the right of working Tramways in the City than are imposed on the Corporation by the Agreement, dated the 12th March 1873, between the Bench of Justices and Messrs. W. F. Stearns and G. A. Kittredge, which has received the authority of the Legislature by Bombay Act, I of 1874; or, failing such endeavour, whether the Municipality should not exercise the option of purchase which is given to them by the Act, and either manage the concern direct or lease it for management to some competent body.

THE PROFITS OF THE COMPANY.

So far as the Committee's information goes, the position of the present Tramway Company is as follows: This Company was formed in 1884, with a capital of Rs. 30,00,000. They paid to the Liquidators of the original Company, in settlement of all their property and goodwill, the sum of Rs. 48,00,000. Since then, year by year, they have expended for additions to their property various sums, which now aggregate Rs. 15,92,000. The total cost of the concern is, therefore, Rs. 63,92,000. This sum is paid up as follows:—

	Rs.
Capital	30,00,000
5 per cent. debentures	20,00,000
Accumulated profits of previous years.	13,92,000
Total ... Rs.	63,92,000

A statement appended to this Report giving a summary of the accounts of the Company for the nine years ending 1899-1900, shows that, except in the first two years of plague (*viz.*, 1896-97 and 1897-98), the profits of the Company have been steadily rising. Although the Company's profits have been sufficient for giving to their shareholders dividends of 10 to 12 per cent. per annum, the dividends actually paid have been from 4 to 8 per cent., the remainder of the profits being carried to the credit of a "Profit and Loss" Account, which now stands at Rs. 14,54,000. From this large credit balance was met the excess expenditure of Rs. 13,92,000 above shown.

The Municipality receives from the Company a yearly track rent of Rs. 3,000 per mile of double track and Rs. 2,000 per mile of single track, aggregating Rs. 50,000 per annum, or about 1-9th of their present net earnings. Repairs of parts of road where the Tramways are laid are done by the Company, but in consideration of this and of the track rent abovementioned, all the numerous vehicles and horses of the Company are entirely exempt from Municipal taxation.

THE COST OF PURCHASE.

The Committee quote Section 30 of the Act which gives the Corporation the power of purchase after 21 years from the 12th March 1873 and at the end of every seven years thereafter, the price to be paid being the actual "bona-fide," value of the tramways, compensation to the amount of 21 years' purchase being given for good will.

It will be seen they state, that this arrangement with the Bombay Tramway Company, however much it may have been justified by circumstances prevailing at the time it was made, secured terms for the Company which, were they not hedged in by the power of purchase at stated periods, would have been unreasonably liberal. The Company estimate that the cost to the Municipality of acquiring the Tramways under the above-quoted section would be approximately 99 1-4 lakhs of rupees.—This sum is arrived at as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimated present "bona fide" value of the concern as per their Books of Account on the 30th September 1899			40,25,000
Four per cent. on this sum gives	1,61,000		
Estimated annual profits on the average of the past three years	4,42,000		
Deduct...	1,61,000		
	2,81,000 ×21=59,01,000		
Price of good will worked out as above			59,01,000
			Rs. ... 99,26,000

The above are the Company's figures. A great deal, it will be seen from section 30 quoted above, depends upon what are to be taken as "average profits of the previous three years next preceding the purchase." The Company call their "net receipts" their net profit, *i. e.*, from their gross receipts they deduct only their working expenses and claim that the remainder is net profit, and that goodwill should be calculated thereon. They do not deduct the amount of interest paid by them to their Debenture-holders. If they made this deduction a very much smaller amount would be payable to them. The sum being Rs. 80,46,500.

The difference between the Company's estimate (99 1-4 lakhs) and the Committee's estimate (about 80 1-2 lakhs) is considerable, and if depreciation of stock is taken into account, their estimate is capable of further reduction. But it will be safe to take the larger amount for the purposes of arriving at a decision as to the future of the Tramways. If electric traction is introduced the effect is likely to be a reduction of working expenses with an increase of profits, and as is stated by the Commissioner, "the possibility of the Corporation being able to purchase with profit will be decreased in proportion to the extension of the system and the saving on working expenses." It seems to the Committee, therefore, quite certain that if the purchase is not effected at the next option, or if that option is not utilized for arranging better terms, the opportunity will be lost for ever, and the city which is entitled to have transit facilities made as cheap as possible, will have to continue to pay as at present, not only towards the working expenses of the Tramways, but towards the creation of an enormous profit for the Company.

PURCHASE NOT RECOMMENDED.

The Committee are, however, not prepared to at once recommend to the Corporation to arrange for the outright purchase of the Tramway. That the purchase is desirable in the interests of the city and its inhabitants, the Committee have above shown. But, though not doubting that purchase outright would be feasible and profitable, the Committee refrain from recommending it, as the Corporation will no doubt hesitate to undertake so large a venture at a time when there are other heavy calls on its energies and resources, and will prefer to give a fresh concession to the present Company or some new Company on more favourable terms than those now subsisting.

The Committee would be glad if this fresh concession could be given to the present Tramway Company rather than to a new Company. It cannot be denied that the Bombay Tramway Company have carried out their undertaking in a most creditable manner, and managed the Trammays of the City so far quite satisfactorily; and for that reason they are, in the Committee's opinion, entitled to consideration above any new competitors who may come forward. But, on the other hand, the present Company and its predecessor have enjoyed for twenty-seven years the benefits of a too liberal concession, and the Committee think the time has now come for revising the arrangement of 1873 on the basis of securing advantages more equal to both parties to the contract. If, therefore, the Tramway Company comes forward with any fairly reasonable proposals to that end, the Committee would certainly recommend that they should be considered in preference to other offers.

The Committee are of opinion that the Tramways if taken over by the Municipality would not necessitate additional taxation, but are likely to be a source of profit, and they base this opinion on the following calculations, in which the amount required for purchase is taken as one crore of rupees :—

Interest on one crore of rupees at 4 per centum per annum	Rs. 4,00,000
Sinking Fund to pay off 1 crore of rupees in 60 years	,, 42,000
Total	Rs. 4,42,000

This sum of Rs. 4,42,000 deducted from a net profit, safely estimated at Rs. 4,50,000,* leaves a balance in favour of the Municipality of Rs. 8,000. This balance would be about ten times greater if the purchase-money was taken at 80 1-2 lakhs, as estimated by the Committee. Further, it must not be forgotten that at the end of sixty years the whole debt would be paid off, and the Corporation would become the owners of a valuable property entirely unencumbered which would realize, even at the present estimate, an annual revenue of Rs. 4,50,000 without additional taxation. The above calculation takes no account of increased profits which may fairly be expected with the growth of business.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS; OFFERS FROM OTHER SYNDICATES.

During the time the Committee has been sitting some enquires have been received by the Commissioner as to the terms on which the Municipality is willing to arrange for the working of the Tramway, and definite proposals have been received from one firm, Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., on behalf of their London Principals, express the desire to purchase the Tramway business, asking on the one hand that they should be granted a concession for 50 years, and on the other agreeing that, at the end of that term, the purchase-price to be paid by the Municipality should be only the then value of the land, plant, &c., without any compensation for goodwill. The applicants would also, the Committee understand, agree to introduce electric traction within a definite period, and (although it is not so specifically stated in their letters) the Committee believe their application is subject to their being granted a license for the Electric Light and Power undertaking, in regard to which another Committee has reported to the Corporation.

The Municipality would have the right of running trams for the carriage of cutchra, meat, &c., or for other Municipal purposes. Track rent would, it is presumed, be payable according to a scale to be settled, and repair of roads, &c., would be arranged for. Their proposals offer no immediate monetary gain to the Corporation, except perhaps in increased track rents if they would agree to them, but the difference in price at the end of the term would of course be enormous, since only the value of the stock will be payable, and there will be no payment whatever for goodwill. If the Corporation were to lay by, as a sinking fund, all the excess revenue which may accrue in future years over that now received from the Tramway Company, the acquisition of the business in years to come would probably be a matter of not much difficulty. Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Company have made an offer of 80 lakhs to the Tramway Company, but the Board have replied that they have no power to name a price. They ask, therefore, that the Corporation should assist them with regard to the amount over and above 80 lakhs which may be required in order to acquire the property, and they think it probable that their Principals would be willing to find the money required for the purchase.

Another application which the Committee think it necessary to place before the Corporation is one dated the 31st October, 1900 from Mr. H. K. Gordon, who was for 28 years Manager of the Bank of Bengal, and has now retired on pension. He is at present Agent and General Manager of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Limited. He has a large experience in financial matters, and has had much to do with the raising of Syndicates for mining and other industries. This gentleman is proceeding to England on or about the 15th December next, and, if his services are engaged by the Municipality for the purpose, he hopes to be able in two or three weeks after arrival in London to cable some fairly definite offer for the purchase of the Tramway. He believes (and his opinion is entitled to weight) that it would be possible to find the money necessary to enable the Municipality to effect the purchase provided a 30-years' lease is given and the monopoly of electric lighting is granted, with no division of profits on the one hand, and no guarantee on the other, the Municipality being given the right of purchase after 30 years without any charge for goodwill. With regard to electric lighting the proposals of another Committee are before the Corporation, and this Committee are not in favour of the grant of a monopoly. Mr. Gordon's terms are £300 for expenses, and if he succeeds in getting a satisfactory offer £2,000 more for honorarium.

THE COMMITTEES RECOMMENDATIONS.

To the abovementioned proposals, and generally to the whole subject, the Committee have given most mature consideration, and they have resolved to submit the following three recommendations to the Corporation :—

"That the Tramway Company be invited to make a firm offer to the Corporation on or before the 12th February 1901 of the conditions on which they would be prepared to accept a continuance of the concession on the understanding that (1) at the end of the renewed period the Corporation should have the option of purchase on payment of "bona fide" value only with nothing for goodwill and (2) that electric traction should be introduced within three years.

II. That Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company be informed that the Corporation consider 50 years too long a term for the concession, and be asked to make a firm offer to the Corporation of their proposals on or before the 12th February 1901, giving at the same time full security for the performance of their undertaking, it being distinctly understood that they must introduce electric traction within three years.

III. That the services of Mr. H. K. Gordon be employed on behalf of the Corporation, on the terms he mentions in his letter, to make enquiry and conduct negotiations in England with a view to obtaining offer for the purchase of the business definite proposals with security to be submitted by the 12th February 1901."

The above three recommendations are, of course, not intended to preclude the Corporation from receiving any other firm offers which other companies, syndicates, or individuals may submit to them.

Mr. John R Greaves, does not concur in the Committee's recommendations. Mr. K. M. Shroff thinks that Mr. Gordon should not be paid anything unless he is successful in his negotiations. The Commissioner Mr. W. L. Harvey, is entirely in accord with the Committee's opinion that the Corporation should spare no pains to put themselves in a position to obtain complete control over the Tramway system on reasonable terms at some future date, and he agrees in the recommendations made by the Commitee.

Before concluding, the Committee beg to draw the attention of the Corporation to Section 109 (*b*) of the Municipal Act, under which the Corporation's borrowing power is limited to double the rateable value of premises assessable to property taxes. The margin available at present is only about 48 lakhs. As in case of the purchase of the Tramway it would become necessary to raise, nominally at least, a loan of probably over 80 lakhs, the Committee beg to recommend (Messrs. Greaves and Shroff again dissenting) that the Corporation should move Government to pass a Special Act at once empowering them to raise the loan required.

Since the report was drafted a further letter, dated the 22nd November 1900, has been received from Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Company, a copy of which is also appended to the Report. This letter states that Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Company have received a telegram from their principals in London, intimating that, provided the Municipality grant them the license for Electric Light and Power supply, they agree to buy the Tramways at whatever price may be payable under the Act, the offer being subject to the Municipality granting them a lease of the Tramways on the terms of the letter of 4th September 1900, and to "their succeeding in floating a Company for the purpose of raising the necessary funds." From the words quoted it will be seen that this offer is still not a firm offer. The Committee, therefore adhere to the recommendations made in para. 15, above, but would make the further recommendation that the Corporation should for the present defer disposal of the Report submitted by the Committee appointed by Resolution No. 6523, dated the 5th October 1899, in regard to the concession for the supply of Electric Light and Power, and, in inviting offers as suggested in para. 15, give the parties concerned the option of combining with the Tramway concession the Electric Light and Power concession.

---

* For the year 1899-1900 the Company's profit is Rs. 4,63,311 without deducting interest on debentures, which the Municipality will not have to pay.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE LONDON PICTURE EXHIBITION.

NASCAPRI'S NEW OPERA "MASCHERE."

LONDON, Nov. 16.

All that is interesting in the Portrait Painters' Exhibition at the New Gallery might be gathered into the small south room, where, as a matter of fact, some of the best things are to be found. Within these limits a really distinguished little collection of English and foreign work in portraiture might be seen. It would include the Napoleonic half-length portrait of "E Davis, Esq.," by Mr. Orchardson which, though not in that artist's best manner, is a sound and harmonious piece of work; and to this would be added the charmingly composed and coloured "Study" of a fair girl with eyes hidden under a deep fringe of hair, by Mr. G. F. Watts, and the "Green and Gold: the Lady of the Black Heart," by Mr. Whistler. Still more certainly would it include the work of some younger men—the admirable series of portraits sent by Mr. W. Rothenstein—"Portrait of my Father and Mother," "Max Beerbohm," and "Head of Rabbi,"—all grave, distinguished, and learned in their expressive technicality; the "Comrades," "Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy," and "Professor Max Muller" of Mr. George Sauter; Mr. Charles Conder's fresco-like portrait of himself, broad and summary in treatment, and the most gracefully devised composition in a round frame of a mother and daughter, entitled "The Bunch of Grapes," by Mr. C. H. Shannon. This is a work which, though not of robust originality, being too geatly influenced by Mr. Watts among moderns and by Veronese among the Venetians, atones by its beauty and accomplishment for the defects of the artist's work at the New English Art Club. Add to this chamber of imaginary selections Ford Madox Brown's noble "Portrait of the Artist," a canvas with many faults—hair painted to look like wood, and cramped drawing of hand and arm, but with that deep intellectual beauty which stamps all the best Pre-Raphaelite works; the portrait, so serious of aspect, of "Arthur Symons Esq.", by the French artist Blanche, together with works of slighter interest by E. A. Walton, Robert Brough, W. Strang, Richard Jack, Harrington Mann, A. Niven Dumont, Professor Lenbach, and M. Riebot, and it will be hard to find in what remains more than perhaps a dozen canvasses which are not utterly and entirely conventional in the various grooves or schools of painting to which their artists belong.

The south room already contains the decidedly clever portrait by Mr. R. Jack—a full-length of a child named "Ron," in a brilliant red Tam O'Shanter cap,—influenced no doubt by Mr. Sargent's clever scarlet performance at the New Gallery last summer. Upon one wall is a delightful collection of masterly studies in chalk, silver point, and pencil—a section whose preponderating brilliance is as notable as the dulness of the exhibition as a whole. Most beautiful, most perfect even, are Mr. Shannon's two studies of heads, "E. J. Van Wisselling, Esq., and "C. S. Ricketts, Esq.," just touched by the style of Holbein but more modern and sensitive in feeling. If not quite touching the merits of these, the drawings of Professor Legros, William Strang, and A. E. John are thoroughly remarkable. Mr. John is an artist whose sketches fill one with hopes for his future which his paintings do not yet justify in quite the same degree, for the paintings, though respectable and accomplished, are not very remarkable. Among members of the Society who contribute several canvases which help to fill the walls are Messrs. Percy Bigland, John Collier, H. Glazebrook, Herkman Herkomer, W. Llewellyn, John Lavery, Leslie Ward, Harold Speed, and T. Blake Wirgman, but though they occupy an important gallery, they do not make an important exhibition. In the central hall the Society of Miniature Painters holds its annual winter show, and exhibits a few things that are mildly pleasing, of which, again, a few are mildly original.

The collection of Florentine drawings in the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum has recently been enriched by the gift, from Mrs. Arthur Severn, of some sheets of designs attributed to Maso Finiguerra, about 1460 A.D., formerly the property of Mr. Ruskin. These drawings have been first sketched in silver paint and then highly finished in a mixture of pen and bistre and bistre wash. Special interest is attached to these sketches in that they form part of a sketch-book acquired by the Museum from Mr. Ruskin in 1889. The book contained a set of ninety-five drawings, numbered in an old (seventeen century) hand, in illustration of a "Cronaca Mondiale," formerly ascribed to Benozzo Gozzoli, but more probably by Maso Finiguerra. The volume was bought in Florence about 1840 by the engraver E. Schaffer, and by him sold to Hofrath Schloseer, of Neuberg near Heidelberg, from whom it came by inheritance to Baron von Bernus. It was sold to Prestel, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, in 1872, and by him in the same year for 20,000 francs to Clement, of Paris, who sold it to Mr. Ruskin for £1,000 in 1873.

An interesting and, though in a small way, perhaps even a historic occasion was that of the opening this evening of an exhibition of Welsh pictures in the Camberwell Art Gallery. This is the first public ceremony of a social sort performed by the borough mayors of London. Camberwell, which had the noisiest of all the vestries, leads the way along the fresh road with Mr. Matthew Wallace as its representative. It is worth noting that Mr. Wallace wore no robes, bore no chain of office, and had no uniformed or liveried attendants. He wore ordinary evening dress. He entered with the Mayoress and Mr. Passmore Edwards, the donor of the gallery to the Camberwell people. Having announced that Mr. Edwards was about to embellish the building with marble busts of Browning and Ruskin, he asked him to introduce the Mayoress, and that lady in the neatest of speeches, invited the visitors to inspect the well-covered walls. There were more speeches, that from Mr. Macnamara, M. P., being a plea for a free library, which Camberwell does not possess and has not yet the money to build; and the first of the mayoral functions in the reformed metropolis was over. The exhibition is of the works of members of the Royal Cambrian Academy, which has the Prince and the Princess of Wales for patrons, Sir Edward Poynter, Mr. Watts, Sir L. Alma Tadema, and Professor Herkomer for honorary members, and the ancient Plas Mawr in the lovely Conway Valley for a home. It is a striking show, if only because it is the first of purely Welsh origin which has been opened in London—which makes a double record.

M. Ysaye's *debut* as a conductor was an unqualified success. Making full allowance for the perfect previous training of the Queen's Hall orchestra, he achieved effects to-night which more than justified his claim to be accepted as a conductor of the classcial master-pieces and as an interpreter of modern instrumental music. It was not merely that M. Ysaye displayed a complete control over well-drilled forces, but that he stamped with his own individuality, the rendering of a work like Beethoven's C minor Symphony, imparting to it a "reading" which if not precisely new was at least distinguished by fresh and interesting touches. His "tempi" in the first three movements were a shade slower than those of Dr. Richter, but otherwise his treatment was thoroughly orthodox and characterised by a quite Beethovenish strength of accentuation. At the close M. Ysaye was enthusiastically applauded. The unmistakable clearness of his beat was also of especial value in the accompaniments to the same master's E Pianoforte Concerto—admirably played by Signor Busoni. In addition, M. Ysaye brought forward for the first time here the clever overture to Jacques Dalcroze's opera "Sancho" a couple of pieces—one an ingenious set of symphonic variations—by Vincent d'Indy; and Cesar Frank's fine symphonic poem "Le Chasseur Maudit." Miss Marie Brema gave a recital this evening at St. James's Hall before the members of the Curtius Concert Club, and rendered a delightful programme in her most artistic manner. Several pieces had to be repeated, notably the "Trommellied" from Beethoven's "Egmont," Brahms's "Standchen," and a lovely little "chanson" by Alfred Bruneau, called "Le Sabot de Fren," which suits Miss Brema to perfection. The singer was extremely well accompanied by M. Alfred Cortot, the conductor of the Paris Philharmonic Society, who made his debut as a pianist and displayed undoubted talent. His choice of a paraphrase of the "Meistersinger" overture as a solo piece was, however, scarcely judicious.

Mascagni has now printed the libretto of his new opera "Maschere," which will be produced simultaneously at five Italian opera houses on January 17. The characters are the old Italian "Masks," who date from the fifteenth century, mummers who received the general idea of the story from the manager, and filled in details by improvising on their own account. Florindo and Rosaura as the pure lovers were always the only players unmasked, while Pantaloon is the heavy father; Harlequin and Columbine are masked lovers; Brighella is the man of ideas which are continually bringing him and others into trouble, and Captain Spavento is the rich but unwelcome suitor for Rosaura's hand; though he eventually proves an impostor. The plot may be imagined from the list of the personages, while among the details are a potion, which as in Mr. Gilbert's "Sorcerer," is administered to the wrong people, and a chorus of Captains who frighten the impostor in much the same way as is described in Thackeray's "Blue Beard Redivivus." A hymn to Italian art, and a giga in the course of the wedding festivities are features of the second act; while as a complete novelty, the overture is interrupted by the manager, who speaking (not singing) his lines, assigns to each actor his part. The opera is very lightly scored, mostly by strings and wood wind, and the music is said to be a return to the "bel canto" style of the last century.

Mr. Lloyd will take his farewell little more than three weeks hence, namely, on the afternoon of December 12th, at the Albert Hall. The offer made to him of a tour in Australia and America will in all probability (and very wisely) not be entertained and the Albert Hall concert therefore will be the great tenor's adieu to public life. Dr. Richter has volunteered to conduct the Richter orchestra, and Mr. Lloyd will of course be surrounded by those, most of them British artists, who have been associated with him during the latter part of his career. Mr. Santley, who so far as eminent vocalist are concerned, is now fast becoming the doyen of the profession in this country, will of course be there together with Madame Albani, Madame Clara Butt, and Mr. Ben Davies, who now takes Mr. Lloyd's place as leading British tenor. Messrs. Plunket Greene, Lane Wilson, Rumford, and Johannes Wolff, Misses Florence, Berry, and Peppercorn are also of the party, which would have included many more had there been room in the programme for all those who have volunteered. The next point to decide is what shall be Mr. Lloyd's last song, which will, of course, be an encore. It should be either "Then you'll remember me," or "Good-bye, sweetheart, good-bye."

A description of the first appearance in Viennese society some years ago of the present Countess von Bulow, the wife of the new German Chancellor, is given in the "Neue Freie Preste." At an aristocratic charity concert given in the ballroom of Palace Auersperg, an elegant young lady was led in by old Franz Liszt, and placed at the piano to play a duet. She was very nervous, and drew off her gloves with evident trepidation, but as soon as her fingers touched the ivory she forgot herself, and perfomed the duet in masterly manner. The young lady was not a German. She bore a German name, for she was at that time the wife of Count Douhoff, but she was of Southern race, a Sicilian born in Naples. No one of the Viennese society could ever imagine the future of the beautiful pianiste. Her full name was Maria Anna Zoe Beccadilli, of Bologna, of the house of the Princes of Camporeale, and in Sicily she bore the title of Marchioness of Altavilla. She was one of the favourite pupils of Franz Liszt, and while in Vienna she was always ready to employ her great talents in the cause of charity. The Minister Minghetti was the Countess's step-father, and to his influence and encouragement she owed her love of art. At Vienna her favourite resort was the studio of Makart, and she was never missing at the brilliant fancy balls given by that artist. She then often wore a "Rembrandt" costume, and the dark hat with waving plumes suited well her rich Italian complexion and features.

NAGPUR NOTES.

At the recent annual examination for European Schools, writes our local correspondent, upwards of 50 per. cent. of the candidates, numbering 288, were successful: High School, 6; Middle School, 54; Primary, 154;—total 214. But few of the High and Middle School candidates were in the First Division.

Has the standard of education in the public and private schools suddenly lowered over 20 per. cent? If so, what is the cause? Or have the examiners been abnormally severe? Or were the papers exceptionally difficult? We cannot credit the first hypothesis, and as far as the third neither the candidates themselves nor their tutors, who have carefully examined the papers, have discovered anything exceptionally difficult, except perhaps a question or two in the English and Arithmetic papers. We are afraid that examiners have been abnormally severe in marking the papers. Those candidates who have this time failed should set to work again with vigour and make up their minds to succeed in October next. The ordeal is harder than at first sight appears and the examination of last October shows what can be set in the way of papers by examiners who are bent on straining the syllabus to the utmost!

The pupils of St. Francis de Sales' Institution have added another bright page to the annals of their Alma Mater. In the Middle School 20 out of 25 were successful. This is largely attributed to the indefatigable exertions of the Principal, Rev. Father E. F. Coppel. In the Primary 33 out of 40 passed. Credit is also due to Brother Rock.

The Primary results of the Bishop's Schools are also excellent. Miss Harvey is an accomplished and capable teacher and her untiring exertions have had a reward in the results.

The Midde School results are fair. Eight were sent up and three were successful, two of whom were second year students. This will encourage Mr. Bower in the next examination.

St. Joseph's Convent School this year sent two youngsters, who carried off the "Five-rupee Scholarships." It is greatly to the credit of the school that three out of five in the Middle, and nine out of eleven in the Primary passed.

St. Aloysius' School, Jubbulpore, has also good results to boast of. We congratulate Rev. Father D'Costa on the signal success of his pupils.

Your editorial comment on Father Deniau's conviction by the magistrate at Kotagheri has evoked universal sympathy, and the following paragraph from a Madras correspondent to "The Nagpur and Berar Times" of 1st December will show the opinion on the subject in that benighted city :—"Father Deniau has been sentenced at Ooty to six weeks' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 600, in default six months' simple imprisonment. He was accused of kidnapping and baptising a minor contrary to protest made by her lawful guardians. The fine was paid. The judgment is a very harsh one in the opinion of many. A waif is taken in and cared for with these unfortunate results. I believe that others beside the 'lawful guardians' had to do with the business. Any way it ought to give missionaries a lesson not to be in too great a hurry to baptise youngsters."

Mr. Trimbak Rao Deshmukh, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Superintendent of Raj Nandgaon State, who had the possibilities of a fine career before him, has been carried away in the prime of life by the "Angel of Death;" he was recommended for a Deputy Commissionership and was to join the new appointment in March next. For his able services in Patna he received the thanks of the Local Government and Rao Bahadurship. Last May the Local Government awarded him, with several others, the "Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal" for his services in the plague. Within twenty-four hours died another able retired officer, the late Mr. Vishnu Dajee Kudee, father of Captain Kudee, I.M.S. He met his death from a fall, which caused concussion of the brain.

Our cold weather has set in, though not with much severity. Cotton-picking has commenced. It is expected that in a couple of weeks' time cotton will be pouring into the Nagpur market. Prices at present are pretty high.

* * *

A neat little edition of Cervantes' "Exemplary Novels," in two volumes, has just been published by Gibbings and Co. The stories were first translated into English by James Mabbe, in 1640. Mabbe was a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and in 1611 acted as Secretary to Sir John Digby, when he was sent as Ambassador to Madrid. Some Shakespearian critics, we are told, believe that the lines signed "I. M.," prefixed to the first folio, are from Mabbe's pen. In the present reprint the title-pages of both the first and second editions are given, and the text has been carefully collated with the original. Many will no doubt be anxious to make acquaintance with these subordinate writings of Cervantes. An introduction and notes are furnished by S. W. Orson.

THE ASSAULT ON A SOLDIER AT SATARA.

JUDGMENT AND SENTENCE.

The following is the judgment in the soldier's case which has excited great interest. The case was heard before Mr. R. B. B. M. Kharker, First Class Magistrate of Satara. Mr. R. Kale conducted the prosecution; and Mr. G. B. Phansalker represented the defence.

Imperatrix vs. (1) Rama Nana Jagatap (Exts. Nos. 9 and 14); (2) Govind Sakharam Jagatap (Exts. Nos. 10 and 15); (3) Bala Narsai Jagatap (Exts. Nos. 11 and 16; and (4) Maruti Hari More (Nos. 12 and 17).

In this case the accused Rama Nana, Govind Sakharam, Bala Narsai and Maruti Hari are charged under Sections 147 and 323 I. P. C.

The accused plead not guilty. Mr. R. R. Kale appeared for the prosecution and Mr. G. B. Phansalkar for the defence.

The following is a brief summary of the evidence for the prosecution :—Private T. Mullians (No. 1) states that on the 23rd October last he went to the rifle range at about 3-30 p.m., and returned from the range after 4 p.m. He was going cross country by the nearest way to the hill fort. After having walked a considerable distance, he saw six women in front of him about 100 yards. They sat under a mango tree. When Private Mullians crossed the brook they got up and went to the nearest house. When he passed the house, accused No. 1 Rama struck him on the finger of his left hand with a big stick. He had held his rifle in his left hand. It fell down, and Rama took it up, and ran away with it. Private Mullians ran after the accused No. 1 Rama, about two hundred yards, and got the rifle back. He hit Rama on his head with the stock of the rifle, and left the place to go to the barracks to report the matter to Major Reade. Accused Rama then shouted and several persons gathered and assaulted him. Private Mullians states that about ten natives attacked him. He tried to get to the road. They struck him with sticks and dragged him back and took the rifle from him. They picked him up and took him towards a well. He struggled and broke away from them. He ran to the cross-road. They came up and knocked him down on the road. He shouted for help. Private Harton and Private Cooke (Nos. 2 and 8) happened to come down the hill. When these persons saw them they scattered Private Harton and Private Cooke picked up Private Mullians and took him to the barracks. When he reached the barracks he fell down and fainted. He was carried to the hospital. He was in the hospital till the 3rd November. Major Rowney (No. 6) examined Private Mullians on the morning of the 24th October and found the following injuries :—A severe contusion on the upper surface of the right shoulder; contusion on the outer surface of the right upper arm; contusion on the upper part of the right hip; abrasion below the left elbow; contusion on the back of the left shoulder and severe contusion of the left fore-finger. Witnesses Private Harton and Private Cooke state that they left the hill fort at about 5-10 p. m. Their attention was drawn by natives shouting on their right front. They saw a European soldier running and several natives shouting and running after him. When they went within about 150 yards of the European soldier they heard the European soldier shouting for help. When the natives saw them they scattered. Witness Krishna Babaji Jadhav (No. 3) states that he saw the accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 knocking about Private Mullians, and striking him blows with sticks. Witness Sidoo Bhau (No. 7) states that he saw a soldier falling beyond a hedge followed by two men who might be accused Nos. 3 and 4. Having summarised the evidence of the principal witnesses for the prosecution, I come to the point for determination in the case, 1st, did any of the accused voluntarily cause hurt to Private Mullians? 2nd, did the accused commit riot? My finding on the first point is in the affirmative as regards accused No. 1, and my finding on the second point is in the affirmative, as regards all the accused for the following reasons:—In this case two incidents are to be dealt with, the first assault by accused No. 1 Rama near his house and the subsequent riot provoked by him. As regards the conduct of Private Mullians previous to the riot, we have only his statement. There is no other evidence on behalf of the prosecution. Had no evidence been adduced on behalf of the defence his statement would have remained uncorroborated. But it receives corroboration from the conduct of Babaji (No. 18) and the evidence of Kondai (No. 19) and Kasai (No. 20) who acted for the defence. Babaji (No. 18) saw the soldier put his foot over that of his sister-in-law (brother's wife), Kondai (No. 19). He did nothing, he simply told the women to leave the place. He did not go to the assistance of Rama (accused No. 1) when the soldier was passing his house. He did not concern himself any further even about his close relation Kondai. He minded his own business unconcerned and indifferent. It was strongly urged on behalf of the defence, and I think very rightly; that persons of the ignorant class to which the accused belongs are keenly jealous about the chastity of their women, and the least sign of any attempt to violate their chastity, is enough to incite them to violent action. Such being the case the conduct of Babaji shows that the conduct of Private Mullians must have been as innocent as he states. This inference receives further support from the evidence of Kondai, and Kasai (No. 19) has stated before this court that she was in her field and she saw a soldier. He made signs to her with his hand, She took fright and went to the mango tree, where her brother-in-law was. Other women came there. They sat under the tree. The soldier came to the tree. He muttered something to Babaji. Babaji muttered something. They did not understand each other. The soldier went to the women, his foot fell over hers. The women ran to the house of the accused Rama, closed the door and chained it with a padlock from the inside. The soldier came up and knocked at the door. A similar story is told by Kasai (No. 20). Their statements before this court are contradictory to and much improved over their previous statements recorded on the spot, on the second or third day after the incident by the Jamadar, in the presence of the Police Inspector, and the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Ford. The story of the soldier making signs, putting his foot over Kondai and his knocking at the door is entirely novel. If Private Mullians entertained any ill motive, the passive and indifferent attitude of Babaji would have enabled him to carry out his wishes, when the women were sitting under the mango tree. If he thought the place unsafe he would not have lost the second opportunity. There were four women and two girls. They had time enough for them all to enter the house to close the door and to chain it with a padlock. The soldier could have easily overtaken them and entered the house along with them. These seem to be natural inferences suggested by the evidence in these circumstances. I do not believe the story set up by the defence; the fact appears to be that the women took fright at the sight of a European soldier and sheltered themselves in the house of Rama. And I fully believe the evidence of Private Mullians. It appears to have been hinted from the questions put to Private Mullians in his cross-examination by the defence that he took the route across the fields because he might have seen the women, and he took the route intentionally. But it appeared from his subsequent examination that the mango tree under which the women sat was about 150 yards from where he first saw them within 100 yards, and the mango tree is about half-a-mile from the rifle range. This suggestion was given up by the pleader for the defence in his argument, and he urged that Private Mullians ought to have taken a different route altogether when he saw women run into Rama's house. Had he done so nothing would have happened and accused Rama would have had no reason to misapprehend the approach of the soldier. It is in evidence that European soldiers are not restricted to particular roads. Had the soldier turned back as stated it can not be judged now what consequences would have followed. Perhaps nothing, perhaps similar, or perhaps still worse. We have to look into facts that have actually occurred. Accused Rama saw the women safe inside the house with the door chained on the inside according to his own statement. Had he simply waited to see the soldier pass there would have been no assault and no riot. The inferences that naturally suggest themselves are that the accused Rama either took the opportunity to assault a soldier single and unaided as he was probably relying upon the support of the agriculturists in the neighbouring field or apprehended insult to the women inside the house. Had he been labouring under the latter apprehension, he would not have left the soldier, alive near his house and ran away with his gun, as stated by Private Mullians. There does not appear to be any justification from Rama's conduct from whatever point is viewed. There is no doubt that the accused Rama shouted after he was hit by the soldier, and the soldier left him and that he provoked the subsequent riot. This is proved by the statement of Private Mullians, accused Rama's own statement and the statement of accused No. 3. Private Mullians was running and several persons gathered hearing the shout with the common object of assaulting him, or as the accused state of arresting him and taking him to the chief constable. According to Private Mullians the number of his assailants was about ten, and according to Private Harton and Private Cooke the number of natives round about Private Mullians was about 30. No special evidence is required to prove intention. It is to be gathered from facts overdone. The accused were ignorant of the women affair and the accused Rama was not in need of help to save him from the attack of the soldier. The struggle took place about half-a-mile from Rama's house and close to the village Godoli. The assailants were taking the soldier towards a well, and it can not be said what results would have followed. Accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 admit having struck Private Mullians blows with sticks. The evidence for the defence does not go beyond the first incident near Rama's house. Even taking a most lenient view of the conduct of the accused Rama there are no alternating circumstances in the case of the other accused. The case was ably conducted on both sides. Mr. Phansalkar, pleader for the defence, remarked at the end of his argument that the case assumed importance, because it was between Natives and a European soldier. It would otherwise have, perhaps, not even seen the light of the judicial forum. Mr. Kale, in reply, said the case did not assume importance. The case was important because the conduct of European soldiers is closely watched after and becomes the subject of adverse comments. The misconduct of a soldier should not on the one hand go unpunished, nor should a soldier on the other hand be subjected to ill-treatment under false and groundless fears. In the circumstances stated I consider accused No. 1 Rama Nana guilty under Sections 323 and 147 I. P. C., and direct that he do pay a fine of Rs. 5 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for ten days' under Section 323 I. P.C., and do suffer rigorous imprisonment for 7 days and do pay a fine of Rs. 5 and in default do suffer further rigorous imprisonment for five days under Section 147 I.P.C. I consider the accused Govinda Sakharam No. 2, accused Bala Narsai No. 3 and Maruti Hari No. 4 guilty under Section 147 I.P.C., and direct that each of the accused do suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month, and each do pay a fine of Rs. 20 and each do in default suffer further rigorous imprisonment for 20 days under Section 147 I. P. C.

A MAN WHO SAW FOUR NAPOLEONS.

INTERESTING LETTER.

In connection with the publication of Lord Rosebery's monograph on Napoleon, the interesting fact was recalled that there were at least two Englishmen alive who saw Napoleon I. when he was on board the Bellerophon, off Plymouth. One of these two venerable survivors of the thousands who looked up to the striking figure of the fallen Bonaparte standing on the gangway of the British war vessel is Mr. James Doel, the Nestor of the English stage, who then, as now, lived at Plymouth. The other is Mr. Joseph May, and he has sent to the "Westminster Gazette" the following interesting letter, recounting his recollections of the memorable scene :—

In your issue of the 8th inst. you have a paragraph in which I am spoken of as having seen Napoleon when he was a prisoner on board the Bellerophon in our Sound in the year 1815, and it is suggested that I "might be induced to give a more definite account of the matter." This I shall be happy to do, and at the same time, perhaps, you will allow me to add, what probably not one in a million of persons now living can say, that I have seen all the four Napoleons. Of the First Napoleon I have a very distinct recollection. At the time he was on board the Bellerophon waiting the decision of our Government as to the disposal of the prisoner in a place of the greatest security, there was naturally a very great curiosity felt to see him—the man who not only had been for so many years the enemy of our country, but who had played so great a part in the destinies of the other European nations, and it was understood that at a certain hour in the afternoon he would gratify that curiosity by showing himself on deck—I think it was four o'clock. The public were not slow in availing themselves of that opportunity, and long before the time arrived great crowds of people of all ranks had gathered round the ship, but were not allowed to come quite near, being kept at a proper distance by row-boats. I was then a boy of seven years of age, and I have a distinct recollection of the scene at the moment Napoleon presented himself at the gangway and received the respectful homage of the thousands—men, women and children—that stood up in their boats and gave expression to their feelings by a subdued roar, not approaching to a huzzah nor partaking in the least of reproach. I fancy I see him now—short in person, stiff, upright, rather stout. He graciously saluted the assembled crowd, stayed a few minutes, and then retired. This was continued day after day as long as the ship remained in the Sound. The Second Napoleon—son of the above—born King of Rome, 1811, on the downfall of his father retired with the Empress, his mother, to her former home at the Court of Vienna, in which city I happened to be in the month of November, 1831, on my way back from Poland, where I had been serving in the Polish Army as surgeon in the struggle they had made with Russia for their independence. The exiled Prince was known at the Court under the title of Duke of Reichstadt, and I was fortunate in being at the theatre one evening when he was present. He died the following year, at the age of twenty-one years of consumption. The Third Napoleon, with his son the Prince Imperial, the Fourth Napoleon, I saw in the year 1871 at the seat of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe. After the catastrophe of Sedan they had sought a refuge in England, and were then the guests of his lordship.

DOVER'S GIGANTIC DOCK SCHEME.

A Great National Harbour is in process of construction at Dover, on which the port is spending four millions sterling.

A second and entirely separate scheme of dock extension, of scarcely less magnitude and importance, was announced by Sir William Crundall, a Commissioner of the Harbour Board, of which Lord Salisbury as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports was, until his resignation of that post a short time ago, the Chairman.

At first it was proposed that a scheme involving an outlay of £600,000 on dock improvements should be adopted, but after further consultations, in which Lord Salisbury took part, the Commissioners have decided to increase the powers asked for under the Bill which they are promoting to £1,125,000.

Berths are to be provided which will accommodate vessels as large as the "Oceanic," the new quay space extending to fourteen acres. The Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam lines to America have intimated to the Harbour Board their intention to call at the port on completion of the improvements.

Sir William Crundall announced that the railway companies have agreed to an additional poll-tax, which will provide the funds for this great dock extension. The various authorities concerned have intimated that there will be no opposition to the Bill, and the undertaking will be commenced almost at once.

Altogether the new town and railway schemes will involve an additional outlay of nearly two million pounds.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th December.

1. The Regiment will parade at the Matunga G I P Railway Station, at 4 p.m., on Saturday next the 8th instant, for a Field-Day.

(1) Dress—Field-day order, viz, same as Drill order except that Helmet fittings will not be worn.

(2) A special Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 3-25 p.m. (Bombay time). Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Victoria Terminus, Musjid, Mazagon, Byculla, Parel and Dadur Stations. Members travelling from other stations by the B B & C I Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

2. The following promotions will have effect in "K" Company from this date. No. 4353 Cadet A. West to be Sergeant. Cadet W. Boyjette to be Lance Corporal.

3. The Range at Coorla is now available daily for class firing as well as practice.

It is notified for information :—

(1) When travelling for practice, members must purchase their own tickets.

(2) When travelling for Class-firing, Volunteer Tickets will be obtained for them on giving their names to the Instructors travelling by the first train, only at the following Stations :—Train leaves (Bombay time)—Victoria Terminus, 5-30 a.m.; Musjid, 5-34 a.m.; Mazagon, 5-38 a.m.; Byculla, 5-42 a.m.; Parel, 5-51 a.m.; and Dadur, 5-55 a.m.

(3) The Commanding Officer hopes that all Recruits will do their Class-firing before the end of December.

4. Extract from Government Resolution dated Bombay Castle, 7th September 1900, is published for information :—

No. 4734, Volunteer Corps—Captain Patrick Robert Cadell, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, is transferred to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps in the rank of Captain vice Palmer, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant Edward Morton Deane, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, is transferred to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps in the rank of Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

5. Captain P R Cadell and Lieutenant E M Deane are posted to C Company.

6. E Company (Cyclist) will parade on Tuesday evening next the 11th instant, for night manoeuvres. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 8-30 p.m. Byculla Members at Hornby Vellard at 8-45 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order with Forage Caps.

The Company will proceed with the Battalion from Victoria Terminus on Saturday next the 8th instant.

7. Regimental Orders No. 4 of 5th November 1900 re-enrolment of No. 4914 Vol J E Lewis is hereby cancelled.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

* * *

Mr. Walter Jiggens, a meat salesman of the London Central Meat Market, was "found drowned" on Margate Sands, according to the verdict at the inquest, and he was buried on Saturday. Mr. Jiggens was well-known in the West End of London. He had a comfortable flat in Bank Chambers, Piccadilly, was always well-dressed, and appeared to have plenty of money. He was generally supposed to be a rich man and was fond of the society of theatrical people. It is understood that Mr. Jiggens took a considerable interest in racing, betted in large amounts, and generally led the expensive life of a man about town. He disappeared from Piccadilly a fortnight ago. He had removed from his clothing all possible means of identification, it is said, and he had only about 13s. in his pockets.

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS ARNOLD.

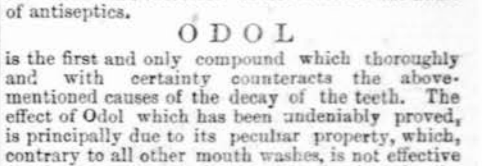
Thomas Arnold, who died in Dublin, second son of the famous Master of Rugby, brother of Matthew Arnold and father of Mrs. Humphry Ward, was born at Laleham on St. Andrew's Day, 1823, where his father took private pupils. He was placed under a tutor, Herbert Hill, a cousin of the poet Southey, and then went to Winchester under Dr. Moberly, where he made Keble's acquaintance. In the year of the Queen's accession Mr. Arnold declares in "Leaves of a Wandering Life" that he had "the unspeakable pleasure of hearing Grisi," and of being "whirled from Birmingham to Manchester in five hours and a quarter." He went to Rugby from Winchester, the master of his form being Dr. Prince Lee, afterwards Bishop of Manchester. At the School House at Rugby he made the acquaintance of Whately, Stanley, the Coleridges, Baron Bunsen, Tom Hughes, and many other distinguished persons. Mr. Arnold delighted in his visits to the Lake District, and had many pleasant reminiscences of Wordsworth, Southey, and Hartley Coleridge. He went up to Oxford in 1842, and his great friend was Arthur Hugh Clough; and among his other contemporaries were Jowett, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Chichester Fortescue, and J. Shairp. He was for a short time a "precis" writer in the Colonial Office, but he very soon went out to New Zealand, and there and in Australia he had many experiences as a school inspector and otherwise. In the Colonies he found many friends, especially Sir George Grey, who offered him the post of his secretary, which he declined. His eldest child (now Mrs. Humphry Ward) was born in Tasmania. In 1856 he was received into the Church of Rome at Hobart Town, and was compelled to give up his inspectorship. On returning to England he obtained employment as a tutor under Cardinal Newman, both at Dublin and Oscott, and subsequently, on the foundation of the Royal University of Ireland, renewed a former connexion with the Catholic University College as a Fellow of the University, finally taking up his residence permanently in the Irish capital.

UPPER INDIA PIECE-GOODS INDENTS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce the minutes of the India, China, and Colonial Committee referred to a complaint made by a native firm at Amritsar, in the Punjaub, against a Manchester firm, which it was alleged had taken orders so far back as January last, but had wholly failed to carry them out. The good offices of the Chamber having been requested, a letter had been addressed to the defaulting firm, but although ample time for reply had elapsed no answer had been received. The Indian Committee had authorised the despatch of a letter to the complainants stating that the Chamber was glad to do what it could for distant correspondents, but that it could not proceed further, suggesting that ordinary legal redress should be sought. This proceeding was approved.

* * *

Hungary has hitherto been the very paradise of the gipsies, but it seems as if their glory and independence in the land of the Magyar were drawing to an end. The Hungarian Minister of the Interior has issued an order that every "Zigeuner" in Hungary, instead of entering himself at the next census as a "nomad," shall hence-forward give some "settled place of residence." It appears that petitions have been addressed to the Hungarian Parliament from nearly every "Comitat" on the land, asking that all the gipsies shall be compelled to own themselves members of some fixed town or commune. Wherever they set up their temporary "camps," according to the representations of nearly all the petitioners, an epidemic of disease is the almost certain result. It remains to be seen whether the Hungarian Government will succeed in its endeavour to convert these nomads into settled parishioners.



WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

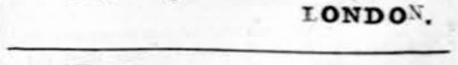
ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

Wholesale :—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees of British-India.

GOLD & SILVER THREADS,
LACES, CORDS,
BRAIDS, BULLIONS,
Of every description
for Embroidery.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.



We beg to call the attention of our numerous customers that we have just received a fresh stock of Best Pebbles, Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Shooting Spectacles, Sun and Dust Glare Protectors, best Rolled Gold Spectacle and Eyeglasses Frames, Binoculars, "Opera Glasses" and Telescopes for sale at cheapest rates.

Eyes are carefully Tested and Spectacles supplied.

Binoculars and Telescopes thoroughly repaired, new lenses placed, well polished and focus adjusted at moderate charges.

Jewellery and Watches repaired by well experienced workmen.

Gilding and Electroplating work done at lowest prices.

C. S. KALE & Co.,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLER
82, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WRITERS AND READERS.

It would seem that Mr. Rudyard Kiplings' action against the Messrs. Putnam is to go on. At all events evidence is being collected in view of the hearing of the case at New York in January. No doubt it will attract a good deal of attention among literary people on both sides of the Atlantic.

No serious book of recent years has had a wider sale than Mr. Walter Walsh's "Secret History of the Oxford Movement." He has written another work which also derives interest from its relation to the Ritualist controversy. In it Mr. Walsh traces the growth of Romeward tendencies, as he regards them, in the Church of England from the year 1833. Messrs. Nisbet are to publish the volume before the end of this month.

The memoirs of the Ameer of Afghanistan will probably be issued by Mr. Murray at the end of next week. There is some curiosity to know whether the Ameer will deal with a matter which he has greatly at heart. This is his desire to have an agent directly accredited to the British Government. At present our relations with the Ameer are in the hands of the Governor-General of India. The chief object of his son's visit to London, two or three years ago, was to obtain this change. He had no succes.

An editor of a well-known English review once complained that his readers grumbled when he gave them light reading. "What they seem to like best" he added, "are articles as solid as a Blue-book." Now, however, we live in a time of "new features," and Mr. Courtney has happened upon one for the "Fortnightly," which seems to promise well. The December number will have as a literary supplement, Mr. Barrie's play "The Wedding Guest." Not many plays are suited to publication in this way, but Mr. Courtney hopes to find others.

A memoir of a distinguished surgeon in the Indian service, Mr. Edward Hare, is being published in a few days by Mr. Grant Richards. His son, Major Edward Hare, who also entered the India medical service, has written it. Hare began with the East India Company, and served through the Afghan war of 1840-42, and later through the siege of Delhi. He was also in the second Burmese war, and ended as Inspector-General of Hospitals in Bengal. It was owing to experiments he carried out that quinine was recognised as essential to the treatment of malarial fevers. For that service alone he ought to have a memoir.

"Princes and Poisoners" is the title of a translation from the French which Messrs. Duckworth are about to publish. This title hardly conveys the idea of the book, which consists of studies of French Court life in the seventeenth century. These refer more particularly to the Court of Louis XIV., when various dramas of politics and love found a violent solution in poison. The French author is M. Funck-Brentano, and Mr. George Maidment has translated him. It should be added that the contents of the volume—which will have two portraits—are based on the severe archives of the Bastle.

There is a spacious enough text for a book in the title "Reflections on the Origins and Destiny of Imperial Britain." This volume is by Professor Cramb, of Queen's College, London, and Messrs. Macmillan will publish it. It forms part of the more theoretic portions of a larger work, "The Origins of Imperial Britain," upon which Professor Cramb has been engaged for a considerable period. As the completion of that work is still at a distance, he has been induced to publish these "Reflections" in the hope that they may be useful at the present crisis. He first asks "What is Imperialism?".

Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. are to publish a work by an American banker, Mr. James G. Cannon, on the history, methods, and administration of clearing houses. The non-business person may have to ask what is a clearing house—say, the London Clearing House? Mr. Cannon answers quite simply, and indeed his book is written so that all may understand. A clearing house is a place where banks meet and settle accounts with each other. More or less, it is also a means for common action in any important matter. It is a tribute to London as the great centre of the world's trade, that Mr. Cannon gives a picture of the London Clearing House for frontispiece.

"Dickens as an Educator!" That is a book by a Canadian writer, Mr. James L. Hughes, Inspector of Schools, Toronto, which may appear here before long. Dickens is claimed as the greatest educational reformer that England has produced. It will be admitted that he has done more than anyone else to secure for the child a considerate treatment of his tender age. "It is a crime against a child to rob it of its childhood.' This principle was announced by Dickens, and it has come to be generally recognised and adopted. Gradually it is changing the methods of primary instruction, and bringing into vogue a milder form of discipline and a more stimulative teaching—arousing the child's self-activity instead of repressing it.

There is quite a little group of American writers who are really English by birth, and in some cases also by training. A novel by such a writer, Miss Rayner, has just been published by Messrs. Putnam. It is a tale of New York in the colonial days, and so the link with the old country is very complete. Miss Rayner was born at Cambridge, and in girlhood went to Canada with her family. Then she returned to England, entered Newnham and studied there under Miss Helen Gladstone. She obtained honours in mathematics, surely an unusual thing for a novelist in the making. Miss Rayner is now resident in America, and her friends expect her to win a name in literature.

Mr. Hall Caine is leaving for Rome at the end of November. He will wilter in "The Eternal City," and there complete his novel so called. Mr. E. F. Benson has finished a story which he entitles "The Luck of the Vails." It is somewhat on the lines of his previous story "Mammon."—Mr. Ernest Vizetelly, who is so well known as the translater of Zola, has written a novel which Messrs. Chatto will publish. It has the title "A Path of Thorns." Two novels are promised by Messrs. Duckworth. One, "The Visits of Elizabeth," is a society story by Mrs. Clayton Glyn; the other, "The Banner of Saint George; a Story of Old England," by Miss Bramston. Mr. Fisher Unwin is publishing a novel with the somewhat curious title "Sarah P. G."—which means paying guest. The writer is Mrs. Sant Lanyon.—Mr. W. Waldorf Astor's volume "Pharaoh's Daughter and other Stories" will be published next week by Messrs. Macmillan. It has a coloured frontispiece and other illustrations.

Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons,, are again to the front with their Christmas Books and Cards. They claim to have outstripped the Kingship of the Chrismas and New Year Card trade bestowed upon them by the unanimous voice of Press and Public, these many years back; mere regal sway contents them no more, they say. They aspire to a still loftier pinnacle, in short, have begun to sigh for the Imperial Diadem and are making a bold bid "For An Empire" in the world of Art. They have already won. Whatever many be said of the inferiority of English pictorial illustration and artistic printing exception must be made of Messrs. Tuck and Sons' at all events for theirs eclipse all others. Their Calendars and Cards are perfect works of art. Their Toy books and Juvenile Gift books are such as only one with a ful knowledge of the tastes and desires of childrenl could have designed. The firm makes a speciality this year of its "gem" series of Cards. But they are all gems.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, has written an introduction to a book on China, by Mr. Alfred Stead, which is announced. The new Stevenson volume, "In the South Seas," will forthwith be published by Messrs. Chatto. It is a long book—over three hundred and forty pages. Mrs. W. K. Clifford's much-discussed play, "The Likeness of the Night," is being puplished by Messrs. Black. Mrs. Clifford has written a preface to it. "Candian Camp Life" is a book by Miss Frances E. Harring, which Mr. Fisher Unwin is publishing. It is a record of camping out in Vancouver. Two books that Mr. John Lane will publish within the next few weeks are Mr. Le Gallienne's new series of prose fancies, and Mr. A. C. Benson's new volume of verse, "The Professor and other Poems." Mr. Marion Crawford's historical studies of Sicily, Calabria, and Malta will be issued next week by Messrs. Macmillan. The book is entitled "The Rulers of the South. "The Under Dog and other Verses" by the Rev. C. J. Boden, Rector of North Wingfield, Derbyshire; and "Wings," a volume of religious verse by Miss Ethel Ashton, will be published soon by Messrs. Kegan Paul.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

TENNENT'S

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts—
- Rs. 22.0 -

Per Case of 8 doz. Pints—
- Rs. 31.0 -

LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

PILSENER BEER.

CALCUTTA:—The Great Eastern Hotel Co. Ltd
BOMBAY—Aldridge, Salmon & Co., Ltd
KARACHI:—Latham & Co.
MADRAS:—Spencer & Co.
RANGOON:—A. Scott & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RETAINS ITS PROPERTIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME; AND IS ADAPTED FOR USE IN ALL CLIMATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to:—

BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co. KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., CALCUTTA WORKS
REDCLYFFE ROAD, UPTON PARK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

COCANADA—HALL, WILSON CO.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES.
ANSAR HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN LONDON.

10 FIRST CLASS AND GOLD MEDALS AWARDED FOR MINTON'S TILES.

By Special Appointment to Her Majesty The Queen-Empress.

By Special Appointment to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

Estimates given and Special Designs furnished for all kinds of High-Class Tile Work for Internal or External Decoration.

FAIENCE AND MOSAIC WORK A SPECIALITY.

Telegraphic Address: "ASTRA," STOKE-ON-TRENT. Telephone, 2097. A.B.C. CODE USED.

LONDON HOUSE AND SHOW ROOMS:
MINTON & CO., 50, CONDUIT STREET, REGENT STREET, W.
MANUFACTORY:
MINTON, HOLLINS & CO., PATENT TILE WORKS, STOKE-ON-TRENT.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES

CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London. W. Ct.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co Ld. HART ST. LONDON

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopath Chemists, London, England

EPPS'S COCOA.

"Pon me Sole,

OGDEN'S
"GUINEA-GOLD"
CIGARETTES
ARE
A BIT
OF ALL-RIGHT!"

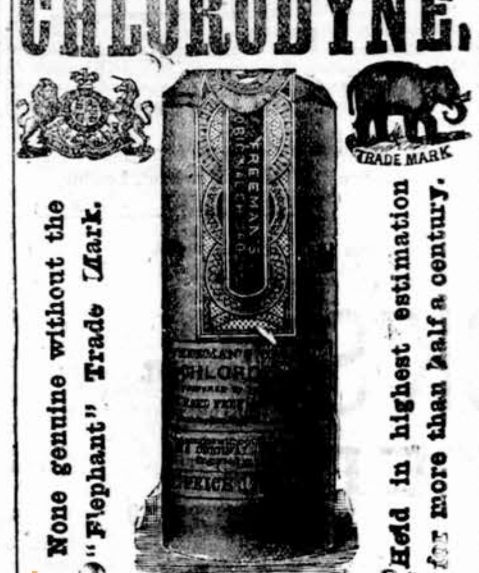
PROCURABLE EVERYWHERE.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE EAST
STANLEY OAKE
CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY
J. NEUBERG
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago

The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure safe, and effectual. Sold by all Storeos thrughout India.

FREEMAN'S
ORIGINAL
CHLORODYNE,



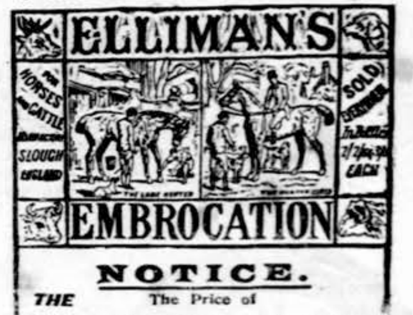
None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

NOTICES.

No Stable is complete without



NOTICE.
THE The Price of
ELLIMAN FIRST AID BOOK
For HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE,
IS NOW RAISED TO
1/- per Copy,
BUT

If the Label affixed for the purpose to the outside of the wrapper of 2/-, and 3/6 bottles of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION be sent to us with an address duly filled in, then a Copy of the Elliman First Aid Book is sent POST FREE. Foreign stamps accepted.

Address:
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

FOR ACHES AND PAINS
Rub In
Elliman's
For Rheumatic Pains,
Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises,
Fresh Cuts,
Sore Throat from Cold
Chest Colds,
Neuralgia from Cold,
Stiffness from Severe Exercise
Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-

Prepared only by—
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."
MRS. ADA S. BALLIN,
Editress of "Baby."

Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

BEST and CHEAPEST
For INFANTS and INVALIDS,
CHILDREN and The AGED.

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.

"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.

NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in
THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons."
SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D.,
Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

ATKINSON'S
EAU
DE
COLOGNE

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited
24, Old Bond Street, London.

THE FINEST TONIC
FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.
FER BRAVAIS
FER BRAVAIS

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*"

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India

If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 5/- post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England
Agents Wanted.

"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co.
Indian Star Co-operative Society
AHMEDABAD

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WEST END GUARD'S WATCHES.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY'S GUARD'S Keyless Lever WATCHES have been adopted by the Majority of Indian Railways for Guard's and Driver's use. These Watches are Specially Designed with a view to the requirements of Railway Service, viz.:—GREAT STRENGTH and PERFECT ACCURACY They are made with very bold hands and figures, so that the time can easily be read at night, and the cases are Damp and Dust-proof. They are made in two qualities.

THE PIONEER (Guaranteed for three years).
As supplied to the East Indian Railwey Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case. Price Rs. 25.

THE STANDARD OR IMPROVED GUARDS.

(Guaranteed for six years.)
As supplied to the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case............Price Rs. 32.
" " Sterling Silver Case .... " " 50.

This Watch is specially recommended to Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, and others requiring a Watch of the most accurate description combined with the ability to withstand rough usage.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

As supplied to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

This Watch is made in 18'' or ordinary size (2 inches Diameter) and also in 16'' or small size (1¾ inches Diameter). It is made on the same principle as the Pioneer Watch, but is of smaller size, and also guaranteed for three years.

CAMPAIGN WATCH 18''' ze.

Price in Nickel Case, either size.		Price in Sterling Silver Case, either size.	
OPEN FACE	Rs. 24	OPEN FACE	Rs. 38
HUNTING	,, 26-8	HUNTING	,, 42
HALF-HUNTING	,, 29	HALF HUNTING	,, 45

Also in Black Oxydised Steel Cases. Open Face only. Either size Rs. 26-8.

We invite special attention to these Watches in Sterling Silver Hunting and Half Hunting Cases. Their neat appearance, heavy cases, and sound qualities make them SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATIONS AND PRIZES. Suitable Inscriptions can be engraved at a Moderate Cost.

Any of the above Watches will be forwarded by V. P. P. at our risk to any part of India or Burmah.

Our Illustrated Price List of Watches, Clocks, &c., will be sent Post Free on application to

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY

BOMBAY—31, HORNBY ROW. 11, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA! CHOLERA!

If you are satisfied with Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, you will be equally satisfied with Batliwalla & Co.'s CHOLEROL, *The only Remedy for Cholera.* It is as efficacious in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills are in Malarial Fevers, &c.

True extracts out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol.

H. Barrett, Engineer Kaiser-i-Hind Mill:—Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" gave relief at once and proved successful in all cases of choleric symptoms.—Dr. Bezonji Naoroji, L. M. and S: Batliwala & Co.'s *Cholerol* is a sure and safe remedy for Cholera.—Dr. Nowroji Burjorji Lam, L. M. & S: Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" is a sure specific for Cholera. I have found it extremely useful in several cases affording marvellous relief.—B. Salunker & Co., Commission Agents: We have great pleasure in testifying to the marvellous efficacy of Messrs. Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol," a specific for cholera. We have used it in several cases without any failure.—Patels or Head men of Worli, Koliwada, Bombay:—During the recent epidemic of cholera at Worli, Koliwada, not a single man died—who used the "Cholerol" according to Dr. Batliwala's directions.—J. Chavis, Esq., Supdt., Water Works, Bombay Municipality: Lives of my workmen, who reside in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli and attacked by cholera, have been saved by Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol." There was *not a sigle case of failure.*

Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol, and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and eveywhere.

At Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.

TWO "GRAND PRIZES"

AWARDED TO

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

(LIMITED),

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING & LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the ***ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"*** given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—

"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."

The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—

"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON · RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S · CARLTON · TRADE MARK · WHISKEY.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shipper; RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchant, London,

---

The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.

ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

FULL NOURISHMENT.
PARTLY PREDIGESTED.
STERILIZED.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

IN POWDER FORM.
KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

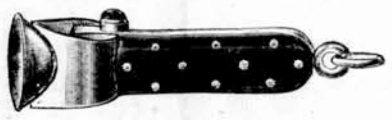
GUN METAL GOODS.

LATEST NOVELTIES.

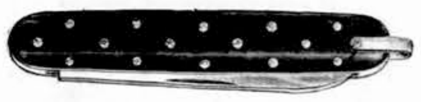
TURQUOISE SET, GOLD BEATEN AND SILVER BEATEN

CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, CARD CASES, CIGAR CUTTERS, KNIVES AND PENCIL CASES.

Cigar Cutter, etc., Rs. 16,



Turquoise Set Cigar Cutter, Rs. 10-8.

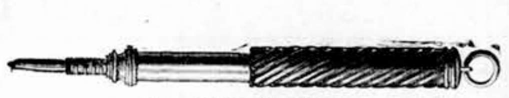


Turquoise Set Knife, Rs. 9-8.

Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.

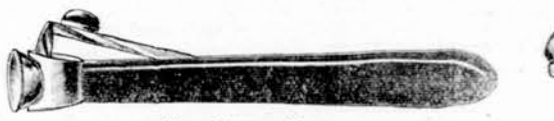
Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.

Three Colour Pencil Rs. 15.



Pencil Case, Rs. 10.

Pencil, Rs. 8-8.



Cigar Cutter, Rs. 15.

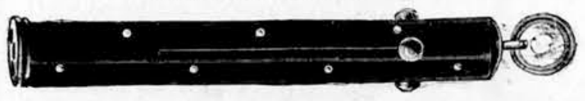
Cigarette Tubes, Rs. 6, 15, 19.

Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 10.

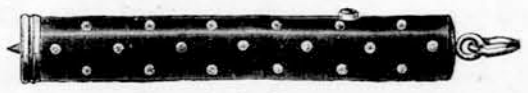
Tri-coloured Gun Metal, Rs. 10-8.

Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 5-8.

Plain Case, Rs. 8-8.



Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12.



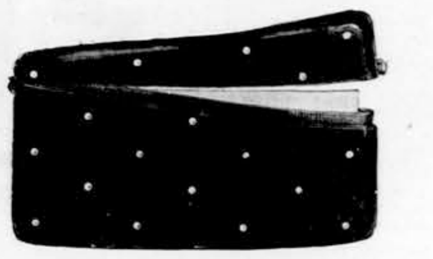
Turquoise Set, Rs. 12.

Magic Action Pencil, Rs. 10-8.

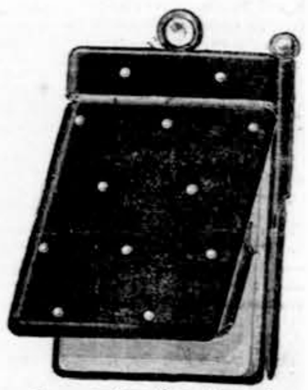
Silver Beaten, Rs. 17

Gold Beaten, Rs. 17.

Turquoise Set, Rs. 11,



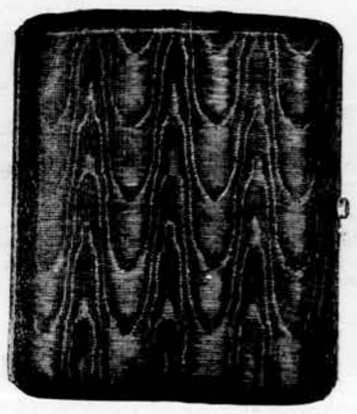
Gents' Case, Card, Turquoise Set, Rs. 16-8; Plain, Rs. 12-8.



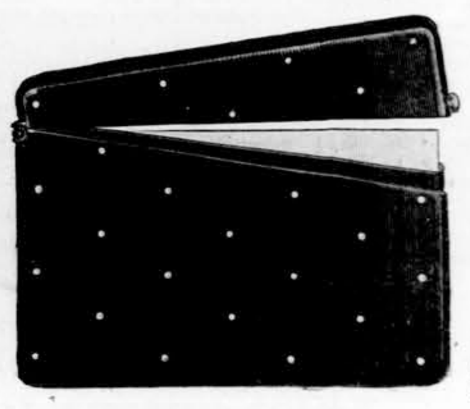
Memorandum Cas Turquoise Set, Rs. 20.

Silver Beaten, in Various Designs, Rs. 32-8.

Gold Beaten, in Various Designs, Rs. 31,



Moire Silk Turquoise Snap, Rs. 19



Ladies' Card Case, Turquoise Studded, Rs. 25-8; Plain, Rs. 16-8.

Ladies' Card Case, Gold and Turquoise Snape, Rs. 38

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

YOU MUST STOP COUGHING.

A cough or a cold is a danger signal. It says "Look Out." It is the beginning of the path which leads to pneumonia or worse—consumption. **Little's Oriental Balm** goes right to the seat of the inflammation which it soothes and heals. The tickling in the throat ceases, the spasm weakens, the cough disappears. It cures when nothing else will. There is no experiment about it. It is a certainty.

Mr. N. Love, of James Street, Blackburn, says: "I was worn out almost to the grave with a terrible cough that all the remedies and doctors failed to relieve. It was cured with one box of **Little's Oriental Balm.** It shall be my doctor through life." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

Dyspepsia

Chronic dyspepsia has made life a burden to me. I would eat a light meal, and then terrible pains in my stomach would torture me. Nature's Herbal Extract cured me completely. I can now sleep well, eat anything, and thoroughly enjoy life.

E. WILLARD, Arlington, Mass.

NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT

THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS AND HERBS

CURES DYSPEPSIA

Sold at as12 per bottle. Of all chemists.

For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN. PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!

MATICO

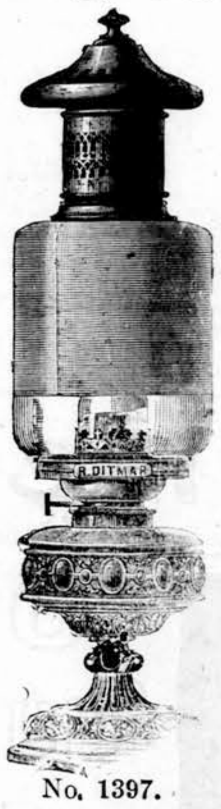
GRIMAULT & Co CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

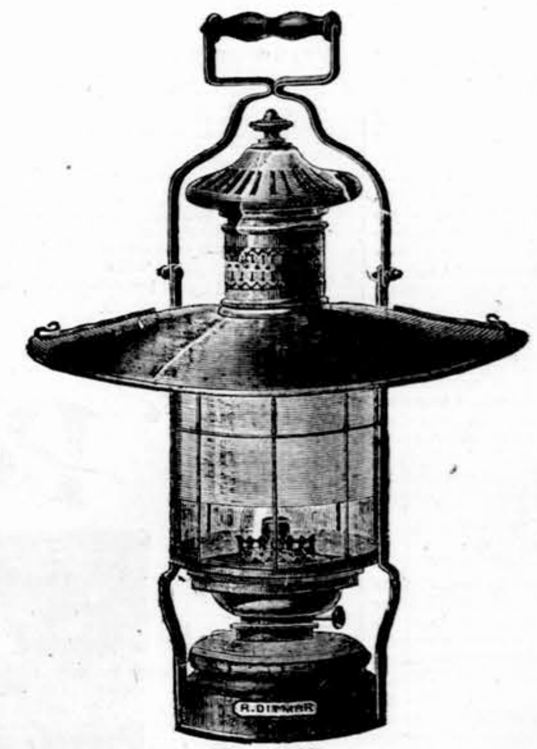
LAMPS! DITMAR-LAMPS AND LANTERNS!

THE ONLY HOUSE
FOR RELIABLE STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS.



No. 1397.

! ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION !



No. 1397.

! ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE RICE LIST SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION !

! THE EN-TOUT-CAS-COMBINATION LANTERN !!

The En-tout-cas-Combination Lamp No. 1397 is an absolute necessity for Travellers and in Camp life. It gives every imaginable Comfort, can be used as HANGING LAMP, TABLE LAMP or BRACKET LAMP, and requires a box of only 20"×14"×11½" to be carried about. It is made of the very best material, HURRICANE-PROOF, and gives a most excellent light.

No. 1396 2nd size fitted with Ditmar's Patent Cosmos Burner 10'''...Rs. 27 0 0 complete with box, spare chimney and wick!
No. 1397 1st ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 14''' ... ,, 29 0 0 ,, ,, ,, ,,

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR

69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c
Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor:—
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, EN

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 2. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.